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## THE AMERICAN.

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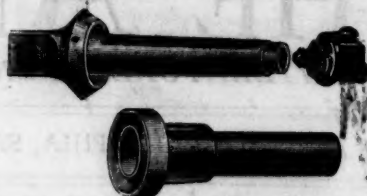
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# THE AMERICAN.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 201.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1884.

PRICE, 6 CENTS.

## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

MR. GARFIELD has nominated his successor to the presidency. The great popularity enjoyed by Mr. BLAINE ever since he was Speaker of the House, only required the addition of the prestige conferred upon him by his close association with the late president, to make his nomination possible and certain. From the first days of the Convention at Chicago, those who were on the spot were obliged to regard his nomination as imminent. The only thing that could have prevented it was the consolidation of the elements opposed to the selection of either Mr. BLAINE or Mr. ARTHUR. The utter want of generalship on the part of Mr. EDMUNDS' friends rendered this impossible. Almost before the Convention met it was evident even to themselves that no great vote could be rallied to the support of their candidate. The same was evidently true with regard to Mr. LINCOLN, who was the second choice of some part of them. They wandered from one device to another, wasting their strength in experiments with General SHERMAN's name and the like, until the arrival of the hour for voting found them powerless and disunited in the presence of the rapidly increasing army of Mr. BLAINE's supporters. At one point only that army was vulnerable. The selection of a candidate from Indiana by any considerable body of delegates from outside that state would have deprived Mr. BLAINE of all the votes he was to receive from it. This was true of no other state delegation. In the person of Senator HARRISON, a candidate of the highest character and in every sense unobjectionable, was offered to them, not only by that delegation, but by an earnest body of political workers from other parts of the country. It was of course impossible to say that a union of all the scattered forces upon Mr. HARRISON would have led with certainty to his nomination. It is certain, however, that in no other direction was there even the possibility of success. In the crisis in which this question pressed itself to decision, Mr. CARL SCHURZ was the evil genius of the Independent section of the party. He was present apparently in the interest of free trade more than anything else, and he seems have set his heart on securing a candidate who should represent without qualification that political theory. On no other hypothesis can we explain his suggestion of the name of General SHERMAN, a gentleman worthy of all regard personally and as a soldier, but identified entirely with the Democratic party. The free trade element was the more disposed to an irritable self-assertion in the matter of a candidate, as it had suffered a signal defeat in the matter of the platform. Indeed within the EDMUNDS' cohort itself, its disregard of the conditions which existed on the field of conflict produced serious dissensions.

WORSE than any mere disunion among the Independents, was the absence of the evidence of high principle in the direction of their forces. Their defeat of Mr. CLAYTON as a candidate for the temporary chairmanship, and their successful resistance to the proposal to bind every delegate by a pledge to support the nominees, were the only pieces of good management they showed. When the opportunity came to impress upon the Convention the characteristic element of their strength, and to show that they were men who preferred integrity and principle to factional advantage or any other consideration, they failed entirely. The report admitting the MAHONE delegation to seats in the Convention was their great opportunity. Yet that report was adopted without a speech against it, without a call for division, without a single vote placed on the record to show that Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS and his associates resented the proposal that they should be associated with the repudiators of Virginia. After such a descent as this, no nomination could have made things worse. A convention in which Mr. CURTIS and Mr. MAHONE voted on equal terms and with mutual recognition was not the body from which the former could return with consistency to protest that

should not accept its decision. It is said it is true that the straight-out Republicans of Virginia had no case. Be it so; then no delegation was present that had the right to represent the Republicans of Virginia, and the reconstruction of the party

in that state should have been left to the national committee. Certainly Mr. MAHONE's party is not a Republican party, when judged by the declarations contained in the platforms adopted by the national conventions of that party. Neither he nor his following could have subscribed to those platforms, as regards their distinct declarations for the maintenance of good faith with the public creditor. This of itself furnished a sufficient *prima facie* case against them, and it will be written in the annals of American politics that those who have prided themselves on representing the highest elements in our political life, acquiesced in this scandal without a word of protest.

The enemies of Mr. CURTIS and his associates find an explanation of their acquiescence in the fact that Mr. MAHONE and his delegates came into the Convention pledged to the support of Mr. ARTHUR, while the opposing delegation was in part at least favorable to Mr. BLAINE. We do not say that this explanation is correct, but it was generally believed at Chicago, and went to destroy the last remnant of respect for that body of Independents who were involved in this proceeding.

THE speeches in advocacy of the several candidates were in general of a high order, that of Ex-Gov. LONG, in presenting the name of Mr. EDMUNDS, being perhaps the best, while that of Mr. BINGHAM in behalf of Mr. ARTHUR, though good in itself, failed to make an adequate impression by reason of its length. When no response came from Indiana in the call for nominations, there was an evident pause. The presentation of Mr. HARRISON's name was expected universally. The chances of his nomination were counted good by all who appreciated the importance of detaching a part of Mr. BLAINE's support, and presumed that the Independents would not forego their opportunity. The Indiana delegation was the only point in the line with regard to which Mr. BLAINE's representatives were thoroughly afraid. When the state made no response to the call upon it, a great burden seemed to be removed from them. The delegation had been all but unanimous in their purpose to nominate Mr. HARRISON, but the disappointment of their hopes on the part of the delegations from New York and Massachusetts had satisfied them that it was useless to proceed. It was this and not the defection of the LOGAN delegates from Illinois during the balloting, that insured the result which followed. Had Mr. HARRISON been nominated, with the support for which his friends looked, there is good reason to believe that the BLAINE vote would have decreased after the second ballot, instead of gathering like an avalanche.

IF Mr. ARTHUR feels any chagrin at the triumph of his opponent, he may be gratified to learn that no one contributed more effective work to prevent a different result than one of the members of his own Cabinet.

THE chances of the election of Messrs. BLAINE and LOGAN depend upon too many contingencies to permit of safe prediction. That they will poll the entire vote of the Republican party, especially in the great cities, is not to be thought of. How large the secession will be in New York and Massachusetts, it is too early to say. The fact, however, that newspapers like *The Advertiser* of Boston, *The Times* of New York and *The Union* of Brooklyn have refused their support to the ticket, is ominous of a considerable amount of bolting in the coming election. This dissatisfaction, however, is mainly local, and it is quite uncertain whether it will be sufficient to cause the loss of either of those two states. From the Delaware westward Mr. Blaine will receive the vote of every northern state, probably not excepting the three on the Pacific coast. How far he will draw support from outside the party is also problematic. It is extremely likely that a good number of the Irish Democrats will vote for him, and this on two grounds. As Roman Catholics they are likely to be irritated by attacks made on his candidacy by persons who signify that they cannot vote for him because his mother was of their faith! As Irish Nationalists they would welcome his election as promising a vigorous foreign policy and a disposition to make England recognize the

existence of America in the world's politics as something more than what Europe classes as a first-class power.

As to the question of Mr. BLAINE'S election it seems certain that all his present prospects turn upon the vote of Massachusetts. He can dispense with New York and be elected, since he will probably carry the Pacific States and Indiana, Ohio, and Connecticut, but with Massachusetts out, unless he should gain some Democratic States, he would be beaten. As to these gains, he has "a fighting chance" in New Jersey, West Virginia, while the possibilities in Virginia, North Carolina and Florida are great enough to be kept in view, but too slight to be much thought of.

COUNTING up the probable BLAINE column by States, and dismissing for the present any doubts concerning Indiana or Connecticut, it may be presented thus:

Safe States.	Electors.	Safe States.	Electors.
California, . . . .	14	Nevada, . . . .	3
Colorado, . . . .	3	New Hampshire, . . . .	4
Connecticut, . . . .	6	Ohio, . . . .	23
Illinois, . . . .	22	Oregon, . . . .	3
Indiana, . . . .	15	Pennsylvania, . . . .	30
Iowa, . . . .	13	Rhode Island, . . . .	4
Kansas, . . . .	9	Vermont, . . . .	4
Maine, . . . .	6	Wisconsin, . . . .	11
Michigan, . . . .	13		
Minnesota, . . . .	7	Total vote of safe States,	195
Nebraska, . . . .	5		

In this list we do not include Massachusetts, (14 votes), and we do not consider New York (35), at all. If Massachusetts shall choose electors for Mr. BLAINE, he will have eight more than a majority; if not, he will be defeated unless he can capture sufficient Democratic votes. West Virginia, with her six votes, would just make up the requisite 201; Virginia, (11), or North Carolina, (10), would do it, with something over.

THE Independents who refuse to support Mr. BLAINE'S nomination seem to constitute but a fraction of that section of the party, if we may judge from the action of the leaders. Mr. LONG and Mr. LODGE of Massachusetts, and Mr. ROOSEVELT and President WHITE of New York, have announced their acquiescence in the nominations, and thus far Mr. CURTIS is the only delegate to the Convention who has refused to abide by the decision of the majority. Outside the list of delegates ex-Gov. CHAMBERLAIN, Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Col. HIGGINSON and Mr. SCHURZ are the only prominent Republicans who have announced their decision against Mr. BLAINE'S claims. The strength of the bolt probably will come into clearer light at the conference which is called to meet in New York City this month, and to decide on the course to be taken. The general disposition is to wait until after the Democrats have made their nomination, and to endorse that if it be found satisfactory.

As all the bolters named are free traders, and as all the newspapers which support the bolt, with the mild exception of *The Advertiser*, support that policy, there seems reason to believe that it is quite as much the platform as the candidate which excites their indignation. Everything that makes this more evident must tend to solidify the Republican party generally in the support of Mr. BLAINE, and will tend also to bring back to his support many who now are inclined to regard his nomination with but little favor. Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, in a letter to the Massachusetts Reform Club, suggests Mr. CARLISLE as the kind of a candidate he and his friends among the Republican Independents would like to see nominated by the Democrats. This of itself is a disclosure as to much of the motive of a movement which pretends to start from mere indignation at the nomination of Messrs. BLAINE and LOGAN.

Now that the Republican candidates are before the people, and are not names that make success certain, the public interest begins to centre upon the Democratic Convention, which meets early in July. Mr. TILDEN is still the favorite candidate of a majority of the party, if we may judge from the indications given in choice of delegates and from the expression of preferences by the Democratic press. But as in 1880, he has decided finally to refuse the use of his name, and there is a suspicion that the business of gathering up TILDEN delegates has been undertaken in the interests of some gentleman whom the Sage will now designate as his heir in politics. That Governor CLEVELAND of New York, and Mr.

RANDALL of our own state, are among Mr. TILDEN'S trusted friends, is well known, as also that both of them have presidential aspirations. Mr. CLEVELAND might be regarded as an available man, but his nomination would strengthen Mr. BLAINE with the Irish Democrats. It was Mr. CLEVELAND'S influence that led the Democrats of New York state to make that unfortunate nomination which resulted in the election of General CARR by the aid of Irish votes. The Irishmen of New York have neither forgotten nor forgiven the offence, and they would not labor very zealously to prevent its receiving a second punishment. In fine, nothing worse for the Democrats could happen than the nomination of either of the gentlemen who figure most in Mr. TILDEN'S following.

The nomination of Mr. RANDALL would have this important feature of strength: that his nomination could only follow the adoption of a platform consistent with his recent action on the Tariff issue. This would strengthen him in the debatable States, and make doubtful such as Ohio, while those of the South, devoted to the Democratic party, would adhere to him for party's sake.

It has seemed incredible that Mr. TILDEN could intend to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. He is more than seventy years old, and partly paralyzed. To undertake the trials of a Presidential canvass, and the hardships of a four years' term of service requires the strength of a well man in the years of his vigor. It is therefore not surprising that he has settled the question definitely by absolutely declining to enter the field, in a letter to Mr. MANNING, the New York State Democratic Chairman, dated on the 10th inst. He refers to his declination in 1880, and says that since then "nothing has occurred to weaken, but everything to strengthen, the considerations which induced my withdrawal from public life," and concludes with the words: "I but submit to the will of God in deeming my public career forever closed."

THE question at once arises: Who is to be the political heir of Mr. TILDEN? Mr. MANNING, who is the conductor of the Albany *Argus*, has promptly come out for Governor CLEVELAND, and it is highly probable that this is part of a concerted movement, some signs of which appear in Pennsylvania, where Mr. STENGER, of Chambersburg, now serving with Governor PATTISON as Secretary of the Commonwealth, announces the same choice. It has been generally indicated, likewise, by those Republicans in New York and Massachusetts who decline to support Mr. BLAINE.

CONGRESS again makes but a beggarly exhibit of a week's work, although it is proposed to adjourn on the 30th of June. One duty in particular is still neglected, although it has become even more urgent since the Chicago nominations. If this Congress should adjourn without passing a bill to determine the manner of counting the electoral vote, it will have committed a crime against the safety of the republic. It is certain that the coming election will be one of great excitement, and it is probable that the vote will be close, and the methods employed in some cases unscrupulous. The probabilities are greater, than at any previous date in our history, that there will be contests as regards the legitimacy of more than one electoral college. At present no means exists for the settlement of those contests, and as in 1877, the country may be brought within sight of civil war through this serious defect in our constitutional and statute law. When Congress meets after the election, these contests will have taken shape, and each party will perceive what kind of legislation will conduce to the chances of its own candidate. It then will be as good as impossible to secure through the joint action of a Republican Senate and a Democratic House any arrangement which will render a quiet and calm solution possible. Whatever is to be done must be done before Congress has adjourned, and the only feasible solution is that presented in the law drafted by Senator HOAR and passed by the Senate. That law should pass the House at once. At the worst it is one which places the Democratic party at no disadvantage in case of a contested election, and for that reason it received the votes of Democratic as well as Republican senators.

THE Senate has been occupied in discussing the bills to pension the soldiers of the Mexican War and to suppress polygamy in Utah. Neither of the two is a partisan measure, but the former is more liked by Democrats, who were in the majority during the sessions of the Republican Convention. They laid upon the table several amendments, whose adoption would either curtail greatly the scope of the measure, or



lead to its defeat. They did not, however, press it to a vote in the absence of so many of their Republican colleagues. Since the return of these we may hope to see this unwise measure handled more freely.

The bill to suppress polygamy enjoys the dislike of many Democrats for good or bad reasons. Its dealing with the property of the Mormon Church, we have already shown to be revolutionary and impolitic. So much of it as furnishes any fresh guarantees against plural marriage, should enjoy the support of all classes and sections of the country. Senator BROWN of Georgia made a bad mistake when he arrayed the statistics as to marriage and divorce in some of the northern states, as a proof that polygamy is no worse than the marital relations which exist outside of Utah. There probably is no state in the Union which is more sensitive in the matter of Mormonism than is the Senator's own commonwealth. The Mormon propaganda has been exceedingly vigorous and remarkably successful among the poor whites of Georgia, and a law to exclude the Mormon missionaries from the state was proposed in the Georgia legislature, if did not actually pass. The senator therefore gave as much offence at home as in New England by his speech, which was exactly such a piece of argumentation as is heard constantly in the Temple at Salt Lake City. After all, the loosest system of divorce is better than polygamy, although GAIL HAMILTON once said that it differed only as driving several abreast might differ from driving tandem.

In the House of Representatives nothing more important has been done since our last writing than to declare forfeit the land grants made to two railroads on the Pacific Coast. This action shows a laudable readiness on the part of the House to protect the public domain against wholesale and lawless appropriation, by insisting that railroad companies shall earn their grants by a reasonable compliance with the terms on which they were made. The action of Congress however is so slow that something is needed by way of anticipation to prevent railroads from acquiring possession while their rights are still under discussion. It is difficult to discriminate between different roads in this respect, and perhaps it would be wiser for Congress to abandon the attempt to sit in judgment upon these claims, and to refer them in a lump to a special tribunal, after enacting by statute the principles which should govern its decisions. The interests at stake are more than sufficient to justify this action, and the report from the commissioner of the Land Office, which the Secretary of the Interior has just transmitted to the Senate, seems to show that the powers vested in that office are not sufficient for a settlement. The commissioner says that claims to 75,000,000 acres are under adjudication by himself and his assistants, and that, in some instances, they have been unable to maintain the rights of the government, through their inability to obtain proper evidence. With regard to the great land corporations, of which we have heard so much, he says that none of these have obtained possession of land by direct pre-emption, but have secured it by assignment from preemptors,—multitudes of whom are known to be men of straw. He urges upon Congress the repeal of the preemption and forest laws, as necessary to put a stop to the robbery of the nation in this department.

It is gratifying to see with what unanimity a committee of the House of Representatives has reported in favor of the continuance of the Civil Service Commission. It is evident that the lapse of a single year has produced a great change of feeling in this respect. At the last session, although the Pendleton law was enacted, it would have been quite impossible to find any committee unanimous in its favor. Whether it is that a more thoughtful consideration of the mischiefs of our political methods, or the evidence of the interest of the people in this reform, or the manifest benefits it has conferred in the year of its existence, that has produced the change, there evidently is a growing disposition to regard the reform as an accomplished fact, and to welcome it as promising the elevation of our political life. Congressmen in particular should be thoroughly sick of the old method of appointment, as no class suffered more annoyance from it than they. It is true that the small men among them, who owed their consideration to the zeal they showed in getting offices for their constituents, had every reason to desire its continuance. But the average Congressman was of larger size. He had some ability and some ground of public respect, on which to base his claims to a reelection, and therefore had good reason to welcome a change which might relieve him from the importunity of office-seekers. The method of appointing by competitive examination, however, gives relief only as regards those who seek office in the great government establishments.

What is needed is a reform which will diminish, if not remove, the importunity of those who want small post-offices and the like. This would be achieved by a supplement to the Pendleton law, giving tenure of office for life or good behaviour to all who are not appointed by competitive examination.

AMONG the measures which were passed at the recent session of the Massachusetts legislature, was one to sanction the establishment of an elevated railroad from Cambridge to Boston. This makes Boston the third city into which this necessary reform has been introduced. Is Philadelphia to be the fourth, or the twentieth? Another bill requires the introduction into the public schools of elementary instruction in the use of hand-tools. Another provides that half the income of the school fund shall be distributed among the poorer towns of the state, exactly on the principle of Mr. BLAIR's bill for the extinction of illiteracy by national aid. The power of the State Board of Health for the suppression of the adulteration in food and drugs was greatly increased, and money was voted it to enable it to make analyses for this purpose.

A measure that did not pass was that which appropriated a large sum to foster building associations in Massachusetts. These associations have been transplanted recently from Philadelphia to Boston, where they must be of far less hardy growth, if they require state aid or stimulus of any kind. There is, however, a great difference in the position of the associations in the two cities. In Philadelphia they originated with the class for whose benefit they are designed. In Boston they were introduced by benevolent people, like Mr. PAINE, who saw how much they had done for the poor people of our city and hoped for similar results at home.

Two events of importance have occurred in the banking world of New York. The first was the centenary of the New York Bank, founded in 1784, being the third regular banking establishment in the United States. The first was ROBERT MORRIS'S Bank of North America, and the second was in Baltimore, which in those days competed with Newport for the place next to Philadelphia among the commercial centres of the country. When it was established, New York was a city of less than half the size of Philadelphia. Five years later the National Congress had to abandon its purpose to make New York the seat of government, because the town did not contain hotels and boarding-houses enough to afford accommodation to Congress and the officers of the government.

The other event is the prosecution of the Wall Street banks for over-certifying checks. This practice has been expressly forbidden by law for years past, but the law has been ignored and violated without even a pretence at evading it. The banks seem to have relied for their security upon the difficulty of furnishing cases for prosecution. It might be supposed that corporations which owe their very existence and in an eminent degree the safety of their property to the law, would set the example of obeying it to the letter. This, however, cannot be said of many of the national banks. They seem to assume that, as in the case of the old usury laws, the business community is a law to itself, and that any attempt on the part of legislatures to prescribe its modes of action, is an absurdity too palpable to call for any respect. As the law against over-certification is eminently just, it is to be hoped that the example set by this prosecution will not be without its effect on the practice of the looser banks generally.

THE Supreme Court of New Jersey has decided a very important principle in the suit between the city of Elizabeth and the Central Railroad. Some time ago, when railroad interests were omnipotent in the control of state legislation, a kind of compact was made between the state and the companies, specifying a sum whose annual payment should exempt these corporations from taxation. This money is divided annually among the counties of the state, and its division is a source of constant disagreements. The city of Elizabeth having endeavored to impose local taxes on the railroad property within its limits, the companies pleaded this contract with the state in estoppel of the city's claim. The court however decides that by no contract of the legislature can these or any other corporations be exempted from the payment of any taxes which they would otherwise incur. It also denies the right of any legislature to control the taxation of any period other than that for which it was elected. The supposed contract of the state thus falls to the ground, and the payment under it takes rank simply as a state tax on the railroads.

A GENTLEMAN who has served the national government in Utah makes a suggestion which might prove exceedingly useful in breaking up the institution of polygamy in that territory. He proposes that by private benevolence a home or refuge for women who wish to renounce polygamy, should be established in Salt Lake City. As matters now stand a Mormon wife who renounces the authority of her husband is deprived at once of all means of livelihood. Her neighbors are made her enemies by her renunciation of their practices, and she has nothing to look to but the chance charity of Gentiles, who often shrink from incurring Mormon hostility by harboring such refugees. The establishment of such a home would involve the invasion of nobody's rights, and it might be the means of collecting the testimony needed for the conviction of those who violate laws against polygamy.

THREE great English interests are suffering serious depression to an extent which threatens to affect the social and political situation. The enormous crop of beets on the continent has almost put an end to the business of refining cane-sugar, and sugar has been sold for a penny a pound in London this Spring, a price to which it never fell before. As this industry is very largely a London business, its depression comes home more directly to the ruling classes in English society than does the suffering of the shipping and iron trades in the North. Both of these are represented by the English papers as prostrated to an extent that surpasses even the depression of six or seven years ago. The rest of the world has ceased to be dependent on English iron. The business of building fast ships has been carried to its terminus, and it is said that not even the crack ocean steamers are earning any dividends. All these things are signs of a new age, in which England will be forced to make a more thorough use of her natural local resources, and to depend less upon her chances of supplying the rest of the world with manufactures.

THE English friends of the proposal to abolish the distinction of sex in the requirements for the suffrage, are making a great effort to have this innovation made a part of Mr. GLADSTONE's new suffrage bill. Thus far they have but little success, as not a single member of the cabinet, not even Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, gives them any assurance of his support. On the other hand it is said that several of the Tories would be glad to assist the friends of this proposal to insert it into the bill, as this will furnish the House of Lords with an additional excuse for rejecting the whole measure. In England as in America, those who think women qualified for political duties are still in the minority, after many years of able and earnest advocacy of the abolition of this restriction.

THE Irish people have discovered a new method of "nagging" their English rulers. The coercion laws prescribe that where a special police force has been thought necessary to keep order in any locality, a special tax shall be levied in that district to pay the extra expense. The people of some half dozen Irish towns have decided to resist passively the payment of this tax, and as a consequence the special police have been removed from several of these localities. In some instances the attempt has been made to raise the amount of the tax by levying on private property, but the experiences of Tithe War in the fourth decade of this century, show that this process costs more than it brings, whenever the people present a united front of resistance.

THE Irish people do not regard with much favor the new land law, by which Mr. TREVELYAN proposes to enable them to acquire the ownership of their farms. They object to it on two grounds. The first is that he proposes that the tenants shall pay twenty times the legal rent in order to acquire ownership of the land, although as he admits Irish land now sells for but eighteen times the annual rent, and would bring much less if large quantities were thrown on the market. They regard the bill therefore as rather a means to benefit the landlords than to make the tenants prosperous. Their second objection is that the government, before advancing money to enable the tenants of any district to buy land, requires a pledge of security for repayment from a county board, which may be compelled to reimburse the government for any losses it may sustain. As these boards are to be made up largely from the landlord class, and as every piece of property in the county would be subject to assessment for the discharge of their obligations, the people, especially in the poorer districts, would incur very serious responsibilities by accepting such an offer. Those of the richer districts are able to take care of

themselves. The law seems to have fallen flat both inside parliament and outside. Only *The Spectator* is enthusiastic for it, as finally coming up to what it for fifteen years has maintained to be the only cure for Irish discontent. It is even rumored that the measure is to be withdrawn.

THE situation in the Soudan is altered only by the continued advance of the rebels towards upper Egypt, where already the Fellahs have refused to pay taxes to the English administration, and where the foreign residents are providing for their safety by flight. General GORDON still seems to be safe in Khartoum, which is strong enough to hold out until the British expedition by way of Abyssinia reaches him.

Just at present the attention of English statesmen is occupied with the problems of administrative reform in Egypt itself. The public debt of the country cannot be maintained at the figure at which the Egyptian people have been paying interest for years past. The rebellion of the Soudan has withdrawn a large part of the taxable area, to which the Shylocks of Europe looked for their dividends. A reduction of Egyptian burdens is the first condition, if the country is not to be driven into the arms of the rebels by the pressure of taxation on capital and subsistence. Mr. GLADSTONE's government are forced at last to open their eyes to the existence of the grievances which forced ARABI BEY and the people of the country into rebellion. But in every effort to secure relief, they are met with powerful resistance from the very class which propelled them into Egypt in the first instance—the bond-holders.

[*"See News Summary," page 158.*]

#### THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

THE strength of Mr. BLAINE's nomination lies in the fact that it was desired by the great majority of Republicans in the Republican States. This is a fact beyond reasonable dispute. In these columns we had questioned the propriety of his nomination, on the ground of availability; but the convention, fairly chosen, and proceeding with fairness and deliberation, has demanded him. This is a decision which must be final. The general judgment, upon a question of availability, ought to be better than individual opinion; and, at any rate, there can be no appeal from it, if we are to continue party organization and party methods of action. We defer, therefore, to the convention's judgment, on this point, and we hope to see, in November, by the success of the ticket in the States which have appeared to us likely to be jeopardized, that our apprehensions were not well founded, and that the strong and deep demand for this nomination had its source in intuitions that are better than opinions.

For the views which Mr. BLAINE holds upon public questions we have in general a strong affinity. Probably no other public man has at so many points put himself so strongly upon the record in favor of principles and measures to which *THE AMERICAN* is devoted. We cannot overlook this fact. We cannot disregard the advantage which the country must acquire by the administration of its government in the years near us upon principles that will protect its interests, develop its strength, and maintain its nationality. Mr. BLAINE is among the most prominent of the advocates of Protection. Those Republicans who signify a purpose to oppose him are almost without exception from the small section of the party that opposes Protection, and they allow it to be seen that they are in part if not entirely controlled by this fact. Upon such a challenge we cannot hesitate. Mr. ADAMS proposes "revenue reform"—i. e., reduction of the protective duties. Mr. SCHURZ, Mr. CURTIS, General BARLOW, and others, are in the same line of thought and action. The newspapers which speak for them are the exponents of Free Trade. To this banquet it is useless to invite any Republican who desires to maintain diversified American industries, and to preserve the commercial independence of his country. With Mr. BLAINE as President these will be safe; with any President whose election over his head is now within the range of possibility they will be endangered.

On the great question of finance, Mr. BLAINE is sound. He believes in the policy of protection to native industry, and in the creation of a merchant marine by a wise extension of that policy. He believes that the national government must come to the aid of the states and other local governments for the relief of local burdens of taxation. He is bi-metallist as regards the maintenance of silver in our national currency, but has not pronounced on the question of the cessation or continuance of our present coinage of silver. In these matters he stands on the ground taken by the Republican party, and may be trusted to



maintain its principles. His administration, we believe, would be marked, not by recklessness, but by a deep sense of responsibility; and by its energy would aid to lift the business interests of the country from their present slough of stagnation.

To this conclusion, therefore, our judgment leads: that there is no room for any Republican who respects the orderly and honest decision of the national convention, and who desires to maintain the policy of national protection, to do otherwise than give Mr. BLAINE his cordial and energetic support. For those who repudiate all party associations, and prefer individual action without consideration of its futility, and for those who like Mr. BLAINE the less because he will not aid them to demand the removal of protective duties, there may be standing ground from which to make their "bolt," but such procedure can have no attractions for us. We accept the Chicago decision, and shall give it a loyal support.

#### MR. BLAINE'S PERSONALITY.

THAT Mr. BLAINE is a man of remarkable qualities, is a fact which lies on the surface of the situation. No man who was not this could have elicited the enthusiasm which is felt for him by a majority of the voters of the Republican party. We do not share in that enthusiasm, but we respect it as we respect every great and unselfish emotion, by which men are carried out of the dull selfishness of routine existence. We even find it hard to resolve into its elements the passionate regard felt for Mr. BLAINE by multitudes, whose judgment and character we respect. But we are forced to recognize the fact that there must be in the man great qualities of some kind, or he never would be thus honored by such men. Of all the candidates of either party named thus far, he is the only one for whom any large section of the American people feel in this way. This is the more remarkable as this feeling is strongest precisely in that section of the people to which we have been taught to look for the truest exemplars of the homely and uncorrupted virtues of American citizenship. Mr. BLAINE is emphatically the candidate of the rural voters, in contrast to the people of the great cities. Nor is it the machine and its tools who support him, in such commonwealths as New York and Pennsylvania. The most earnest opponents of machine politics have been the most zealous in laboring for his nomination. Fifty years ago this rural popularity would have been enough to assure his election by a large majority. But in the last half-century the percentage of the civic element in our population has increased so rapidly, that a candidate has to satisfy another class of voters, and apparently one much more fastidious in its demands.

One element of strength in Mr. BLAINE'S character is his manifest interest in the human beings who make up the population of the country. It is said that CHARLES SUMNER once declined an invitation to meet some distinguished foreigner at Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE'S, saying in his note of apology that he "was too much occupied with plans for the welfare of the human race to have any time for individuals." Mrs. HOWE pasted the note into her scrap-book with the written comment, that "when last heard from the Maker of mankind had not reached this lofty elevation." Mr. BLAINE has not reached it. Like HENRY CLAY, he makes every man he meets feel that he has taken interest enough in him to know him as a person, and not merely one of a great and indistinguishable mass of men. It may be said that this is pure policy, but it must be much more than that. It is quite impossible for any man to keep up pretences in such a matter, through long years of public life, without having some genuine interest in human beings to start with. His wonderful memory for names and faces, his ability to attract and charm the most indifferent, his gift of inspiring enthusiastic regard in the most acute politicians, as well as in the least unsophisticated of their constituents, are powers that must have a deeper root than any mere natural gifts. And those whose interest in politics is confined to the discussion of abstract questions, or to the adjustment of social methods to social ideals, are apt to lay too little stress on the personal attachments which enter so largely into such struggles as that just terminated at Chicago. It is assumed that in a Democratic republic, "Measures, not Men," always will be the governing principle of popular action. But in truth that old maxim of the English Whigs ignores one-half of human nature. The people want not only an issue, but a leader, and at times they will select one on principles which do not commend themselves to the best regulated minds. The instinct of personal loyalty, out of which grew the representative system of England, and by consequence

of America, is not dead in our politics, as it became in that of Greece and Rome. Whether we should not lose much more than we should gain by getting rid of it, is a question we must refer to the sociologists.

It is this personal attachment to leaders, that makes futile many of the arguments used against candidates, both before and after their nomination. Very grave charges are made against Mr. BLAINE, but we doubt if these will lose him a score of votes in the coming elections. The Republican opposition to him really rests on other grounds. It is not that our people are becoming indifferent to moral issues. On many points of personal morality the country is much more exacting than at any earlier date in its history. But the personal regard for men like Mr. BLAINE, makes the public disposed to take all charges with great allowance; and the reckless use the newspapers have made of their power as public critics, has discredited them as public accusers. There is besides a disposition to resent censorious criticism as pharisaic. People say: "The man has his faults, but so has everybody. If I were up for an office, could I stand that style of discussion?" Objection was made in 1876, on this very ground, to the style of discussion adopted by the Republican newspapers towards Mr. TILDEN. It is well to remember that the United States is not the Kingdom of Heaven, and that the elevation of the national standard of right is not to be effected in the turmoil of a political campaign.

Another reason for Mr. BLAINE'S great popularity is to be found in his vitality. He is alive, as is no other man who has been named for the presidency, Mr. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER alone excepted. We do not put him on a level with General BUTLER morally, for we regard the ex-Governor of Massachusetts as the most unprincipled man of his generation. But they have this in common, that they both are alive from the crown of their heads to the soles of their feet. Wherever either man is, there is sure to be some stir, for good or for evil. They keep the most indifferent spectator on the watch, and give zest and color to life. If Mr. BLAINE should be elected, his administration probably will have many faults; but it will be a live administration, as was that of ANDREW JACKSON. He will centre the public attention on his doings, and lift public life out of the common-place. The timid say that he will involve us in war, or at least will keep us in hot water with every power on either side of the Atlantic. This we think quite improbable. The President's power is too much limited for this. But he certainly will keep the Old World awake to the fact that there is a country called the United States, as it has not been since the Treaty of Washington was signed. He will have several important questions of international importance to settle, and he will settle them in a somewhat different fashion from that taken by Mr. ARTHUR and Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. This in our opinion would be a great gain to the world, as well as to the United States.

#### WEEKLY NOTES.

WE asked some time ago that *The Million*, of Des Moines, would justify by citation of instances its assertion that "in a great many countries" manufactures had been built up by free trade; and in answer we get from that journal this marvelous list: "Phœnicia, ancient Etruria, modern Tuscany, Venetia, Spain, the Netherlands, the Hanse Towns, Belgium, England, Ireland, New South-Wales, and the United States." It scarcely seems necessary to analyze the nonsense contained in such a statement. Phœnicia had not free trade, but a system of royal monopoly; heavy import duties were laid upon all private commerce. Venice built up her manufactures by the severest laws of restriction enforced for their benefit, and in her commerce followed the Phœnician example. Ireland, with her manufactures destroyed and her people beggared by England's free trade proscription, is about the worst illustration that *The Million* could bring; while England herself, establishing her own manufactures by protective methods, and then urging free trade upon other nations in order to seize their markets, is almost as bad. As for the United States, the freedom of trade within its own borders, which *The Million* seeks to use as an example, is a definite feature of Protective Nationalism. The protection is set up at the frontier for the sake of the people within. The Des Moines journal apparently thinks that the States in the American Union are separate in interest and distinct in autonomy; on the contrary, the truth is that the United States is one nation.

So many misrepresentations are made concerning the cost of producing pig iron in the South, and the possibilities open to it for commanding the market by its cheapness, that the following from the *Times*, of Chattanooga, Tenn., a very competent authority, speaking from the midst of the Southern iron country, is of interest and value. The *Times* quotes Mr. ROBERT P. PORTER'S statement that the average cost of making iron by eleven representative Southern furnaces selected from Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia, is \$12.08 per ton, and the additional statement that with transportation added this iron costs \$15.25 in Cincinnati.



nati or St. Louis, and \$17.25 in New York, and then referring to the claim that it must therefore take the market, says:

"The sanctum experts who write this stuff are not aware that No. 1 anthracite iron commands \$20.50 in New York City, and in spite of their 'showing' that Southern foundry can be put there for \$17.25, not a ton of Tennessee or Alabama iron has yet been sold on the New York Metal Exchange or by New York brokers. A few car loads of Virginia foundry were sent to New York as an experiment some time ago, but the experiment didn't pan out satisfactorily. The reason of this is plain to any man whose study of the subject fits him to pass upon it. The simple fact is that our Southern cold short irons and our fine chilling hematites, will not answer all the purposes of founders, steel makers, etc. We make only the two brands mentioned and will never make any other in large amounts. To expect these, will monopolize the business of the country is nonsense."

THERE is abundant evidence of the interest taken in the approaching international electrical exhibition, which, under the direction of the Franklin Institute, is to be held in Philadelphia from September 2d to October 11th, inclusive. The large building which has been specially erected for the purpose will be crowded with valuable and interesting exhibits, although the room in it is greater than was used at either the Paris or Vienna exhibitions. The gentlemen in charge are proceeding with intelligence and energy, and there is no doubt that the display will far exceed all that has gone before.

THE Roman correspondent of the London *Tablet* writes: "The better to demonstrate that monks are not wholly useless to society, the celebrated Abbey of Monte Cassino, of the Order of St. Benedict, has sent to the Exposition of Turin, just inaugurated (Division II., section 6th, class 7th, Category IV.), a large album, the more practical explanation of the immense work, now slowly publishing, under the title of *Paleografia Artistica di Monte Cassino*. These religious prove, conclusively, that the artistic paleography of the Cassinese codices can be applied to industrial labors, such as in goldsmith's work, in chasing, in 'niello,' in enamelling, etc., to the fictile or ceramic art, whether after the manner of Grimoird, of Aronimus, half-majolica, or of enamel or porcelain, after the manner of Jehan Leone of Poggio, 1641. It may likewise be adapted to embroidery, to fabrics of the loom, and to intaglio. The Preface of this most valuable Album bears title, 'For the Exhibition of Turin.'"

THE Crown property given up by the House of Hanover, in lieu of an annual allowance from the people, now averages some \$3,500,000 a year, and goes far to cover the cost of royalty in England. The Prince of Wales receives from the people \$200,000 a year; the rest of his income comes from his duchy of Cornwall.

THE University celebration at Edinburgh has been quickly followed by that at Louvain, the great Roman-Catholic University of Belgium. Founded originally by JOHN IV., Duke of Brabant, A. D. 1426, Louvain in the 16th century had gained a magnificent academic position. The University then counted some 6,000 to 8,000 students. Its annual grant for burses, scholarships, etc., was 159,412 florins. The late Mgr. de Ram, once *Rector Magnificus* of the present University, writing of this famous epoch, thus records its grandeur: "When one has seen Oxford or Cambridge, then one may picture to one's self what Louvain was, with its halls, its 43 colleges, and its rich endowments,—its academical privileges, its life, and excitement, with its 5,000 or 6,000 students, and its serious solid instruction. Its souvenir belongs to that of the past." The University was suppressed by the French directorate. On the 31st January, 1797, BENEZECH, Minister of the Interior, visited Louvain in company with General BEURNOUVILLE, and on the 25th October of the same year, the fatal decree arrived; its buildings and belongings were sold with the exception of some seven or eight Colleges, the Halles, and the Botanical Gardens; these were allowed to remain in the hands of the authorities on condition of a yearly payment of 5,520 francs. The reason given for the suppression were that its teachings were not in conformity with republican principles.

#### ENGLISH MONTHLIES AND QUARTERLIES.

THE most remarkable critical papers in recent literature, are the two by Mr. Swinburne on "Wordsworth and Byron" in *The Nineteenth Century* for April and May. The author displays his usual faults of overweening arrogance, palpable egotism, and involved sentences. But after all deduction, the papers remain as fine and incisive a piece of critical work, as we have had since Mr. Lowell gave up criticism and poetry for diplomacy. The real subject in hand is the two prefaces by Mr. Arnold to his selections from the poetry of Byron and Wordsworth. Mr. Swinburne thinks Mr. Arnold depreciates Mr. Wordsworth and exalts Lord Byron unduly, and that his recent criticism shows a decay in his power of discrimination. He pays a just tribute to the religious poetry of Cardinal Newman and Miss Rossetti, as evidences of what constitutes success in a field in which Wordsworth failed.

There are papers on Frederick Denison Maurice in *The Contemporary* for March by Rev. J. Llewellyn Davies; in *The Nineteenth Century* for May, by Mr. J. Henry Shorthouse; in *The Fortnightly*, by Archdeacon Farrar; and in *The British Quarterly* for April, by Julia Wedgewood. The last is the most disappointing, as rendering really least help to understanding Maurice, but it gives some notable facts. Miss Wedgewood thinks he failed altogether to appreciate the importance of individuality,

in his search for unity. Mr. Davies dwells on his function as a Christian prophet. Mr. Farrar makes a point which was anticipated in a letter we published some weeks ago. After enumerating eight great movements for social reform, in which Maurice was either the founder or among the earliest supporter, he adds: "Mr. Matthew Arnold says he spent his life 'in beating about the bush with deep emotion, but never starting the hare.' Most men would have a right to die happy, if they had started but one such hare as these." Mr. Shorthouse comes nearer to a just appreciation of the man, than any other writer we have seen, not excepting the editor of *The Spectator*, Mr. R. H. Hutton, who discusses Maurice incidentally in a remarkable paper on Cardinal Newman in *The Contemporary* for May. Mr. Hutton thinks Newman great in his insight into the varied aspects of our heterogeneous humanity, but dry and unsatisfactory in theology proper. In Maurice he sees the true theologian. Other Churchmen discussed are Bossuet, in a review of recent French literature on his life, in *The Quarterly* for April; Father Curci in the same, and in the *British Quarterly* for April, with reference to his recent work, "The Regal Vatican;" and Antonio Rosimmi in *The Quarterly*. *The Westminster* for January has a fine onslaught upon Martin Luther for not being an enlightened political and religious Radical of the nineteenth century, with corresponding praise for Erasmus, whose sins have merited this. In *The Nineteenth Century* for April Principal Tulloch has a reply to this and similar unhistorical critics.

In sociological articles *The Contemporary* takes the lead with three by Mr. Herbert Spencer: "The New Toryism" (Feb.); "The Coming Slavery" (April), and "The Sins of Legislators" (May). The trilogy is a Jeremiad over the decay of "*Laissez faire*" as a governing maxim in English politics, through the rise of the Collectivist Radicals, represented by Mr. Chamberlain.

The Duke of Argyll pays his respects to Henry George as "The Prophet of San Francisco," in *The Nineteenth Century* for April. Mr. Jesse Collings defends Mr. George's plans in the same for February. "Democracy and Socialism" are discussed mildly by Hon. George C. Broderick in same for April. In *The Westminster* for April there is a plea for coöperation as the true solution of the problem raised by the Socialists. One fact is worth quoting: "Between 1868 and 1879 the increase in the annual wealth of the United Kingdom was £242,000,000; of this sum £99,000,000 fell to the lot of the working classes, while the share of the capitalists was £143,000,000."

There are a good number of articles on the proper basis of parliamentary representation and also on what shall be done for the poor (notably Walter Besant in *The Contemporary* for March, showing how great the decline in color and interest in the lives of the English poor;) and by Miss Caroline Hill in *The Nineteenth Century* for May, resisting some of the morbid tendencies in the recent awakening of interest in the condition of East London.

On Egypt and the Soudan there are articles too many to mention, each more cock-sure of having the clue than another. The best is that by H. Ganem, a Syrian, in *The Fortnightly* for May, and its burden is "Hands off all-round!" On India we have three remarkable articles by Mr. J. Seymour Keay, in *The Nineteenth Century* for January, March and April, showing from official documents the enormity of the exactions involved in an alien rule of the Peninsula. He denies the inference from the increased exports and imports, that the country has grown in wealth or purchasing power. "Every one knows that the people were at least as well clothed as now before the British set foot upon the soil."

On the contrary, there is a well grounded fear that the annihilation of the native manufacturers has impoverished the country, and has forced a vast number of native artisans to till lands formerly considered worthless, and which hardly repay the cost of cultivation. There is much in these articles that will repay reading.

Ireland is discussed by Mr. Goldwin Smith in *The Fortnightly* for January, in a way that shows he no longer occupies the judicial attitude towards Irish questions which characterized him before he lost his temper at the Irish politicians of Canada. Mr. Barry O'Brien replies in the next number of the same monthly. Mr. William Dillon, in the April number, repudiates the dynamite faction as dangerous to the national movement. The Marquis of Lorne, in *The Contemporary* for April, argues against Home Rule on the basis of Canadian experiences, but thinks provincial diets in Ireland might be trusted to manage local affairs. The other articles are mainly a threshing of empty straw.

Russia is represented by "Stepniak's" defence of Terrorism in *The Contemporary* for March, by Rev. Malcolm MacColl's friendly article in *The Fortnightly* for May; and by Prince Krapotkine's "Exile in Siberia" in *The Nineteenth Century* for March; the latter a horrible and probably too true picture. The friend of Stepniak and Krapotkine, M. Elisée Reclus, expounds the views of the Anarchists in *The Contemporary* for May.

America gets less than her share of attention, the only articles of importance being Sir Lepel Griffin's atrabilious "Harvest of Democracy" in *The Fortnightly* for March, and Professor Charles K. Adams's "Contemporary Life and Thought in the United States," the latter much occupied with the question of our duty to the dynamiters, and with the Civil Service Reform. But that we have not lost interest to our English cousins is shown by the political article in *The Quarterly*, which comes out boldly against the Free Trade party: "The Manchester manufacturers bring but one report with them, and it is that their trade is declining, and that all their efforts to restore it are unavailing. . . . The state of trade, which causes so much anxiety to the millions who depend on it for their



subsistence, scarcely receives so much attention from the London press as a picture sale or a divorce suit. . . . The colonies are becoming more and more Protectionists, and other nations are making rapid progress in their attempts to supplant British manufacturers in their markets.

We need not look to the United States for comfort—they will give us no more of our trade than they can help, and they will give it grudgingly. The same old prophecy, made nearly forty years ago by Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright, that the Americans would adopt Free Trade, is still sometimes repeated, but by this time it ought not to deceive the most ignorant of the 'serfs.' The party which has governed the United States for nearly a quarter of a century is strongly Protectionist, and their opponents, the Democratic party, cannot even talk of Revenue Reform without subjecting themselves to immediate defeat. They lost the last presidential election by playing with this fatal weapon, and if they take it up again, they will lose the next election also."

The reprints of all these periodicals by the Leonard Scott Co. are marvels of cheapness and neatness. The proof reading improves as the series proceeds. Those who like broad margins, calendared paper and larger type, will prefer the American re-issue (not reprint) of *The Quarterly* and *The Edinburgh*, by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

### THE WATER SUPPLY AND THE CHIEF ENGINEER'S REPORT.

THE impurity of the water supply of this city, and its deficient quantity, owing to defects in the system, are matters of vital and increasing importance. The complete report of Chief Engineer Ludlow lays bare a state of things which ought never to have existed, and which, were it universally understood to exist by all who have lives and property at risk in this city, would not be permitted to exist.

Although the commission of eminent engineers, summoned in 1875 to report upon the water-supply of the city, pointed out its shortcomings most clearly in their report, up to the present time nothing has been done to remedy them. During the intervening period the Schuylkill has remained the receptacle of sewage and manufacturing refuse, the contents of Gunner's Run have continued to be pumped up into the Lehigh Basin; the East Park Reservoir has been left an empty waste; the turbines at Fairmount have been left unimproved, wearing themselves out with their own defects; the pipe bridge over the Wissahickon has remained with one sound member and one that was rent and useless; and many miles of old and obstructed water pipes of deficient bore have remained in the streets, to the imminent risk of valuable property in case of fire.

With the Schuylkill on one side and the Delaware on the other, there need certainly be no failure in the quantity of the supply, yet such a result would have occurred had not prompt measures been taken. The capacity of the Fairmount turbines, during the summer period of low-water, is not more than five millions of gallons daily, while the total pumpage of the engines available in 1883 was only seventy-four millions. As the requirements of the city during the summer greatly exceed this amount, as there is always risk of the failure of an engine, and as the city is practically without storage reservoirs, it is clear that a water-famine was imminent.

To guard against such a catastrophe the sum actually available during the past year (rather more than a million of dollars) has been expended in needful repairs, in the erection of new buildings and purchase of plant; and in inspections and investigations relating both to the present and future supply. The buildings were generally in a very dilapidated state, the engines and boilers mostly in a defective, and even dangerous, condition, the intakes had not been cleaned for many years, and the suction wells were full of debris. A new engine and boiler house has been constructed at Spring Garden, with two Worthington engines of fifteen million gallons each; which, with an engine of half that capacity at Roxborough, and one of ten millions at Frankford, will in future protect the city against actual deficiency in the supply. The necessity for storage basins is not only to have on hand a supply of water in case of accident or urgent necessity, but to give an opportunity for the water to settle, and to some extent get rid of the impurities contained in it. The completion of such basins will also enable the department to stop pumping when a freshet renders the river muddy, and will allow the Fairmount turbines to be used more often than they now can be. The combined capacity of the existing Spring Garden, Corinthian, Fairmount and Lehigh Avenue basins is only 100,000,000 gallons, while the East Park reservoir will contain 700,000,000. The population supplied by these basins is about 700,000. At 40 gallons per head, there is now but two days' storage, whereas the completion of the East Park reservoir will give 25 days' storage. The Cambria Street reservoir, by reason of its greater elevation, will supply sections of the city that are too high for the East Park basin to be of service to them, and is thus even more important than the latter. The importance of these storage and subsidence basins is increased by the fact that, from whatever source a new supply may be obtained, they will still be needed.

The all-important part of the report, however, is that which relates to the impure, and it is safe to say dangerous, quality of the present supply, and to the need of a better. With every year the population in-

creases, and with every year the Schuylkill, fed with chemicals, wool washings, dye-stuffs, butcher and brewery refuse, and the natural sewage of a population of 350,000, becomes worse and worse. The intercepting sewer will be of use, yet it will only do a part of the work. There will still be the pollution of the stream above Flat Rock Dam to prevent or neutralize; the waters of the Manayunk Canal to purify; the Wissahickon and other tributaries to regulate; and more hidden, yet more deadly still, the movement toward the river of the ground-water of a sewage-saturated soil to obviate. Some at least of the crowds who during the year drive, walk, or steam past the grave-crowned heights of Laurel Hill must have asked themselves whether here was not another source of pollution. Whatever may be the share of each of these in the production of the impurities, the sum total is a water supply which cannot be depended upon as pure. The impurity differs greatly at different seasons, and the chemical analyses of Dr. A. R. Leeds show only that natural agencies which at some seasons effect the oxidation of the organic matters contained in the Schuylkill basin, fail to do so at others. The tests of everyday life decide more strongly against the Schuylkill water than do those of the chemist; the quantity of dark matter which settles at the bottom of a pail or pitcher of water drawn from a tap; the scum that covers quiet portions of the stream, as between the boat houses and Spring Garden; the masses of impurity that can be seen to rise and fall as the river steamers stir the liquid; and the diminution in quantity of the more highly organized forms of organic life usually found in rivers; speak more loudly and more reliably of the impurity of the Schuylkill than an analysis which destroys organic poisons as such and measures only their chemical constituents.

### FEATURES OF THE CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, June 7.

THE strength of the movement to nominate Mr. Blaine lay in the fact that the delegates committed to it represented Republican constituencies, and were sincerely and ardently devoted to the undertaking. The Republican districts of New York and Pennsylvania, of Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska furnished the delegates who were most earnest in demanding him as their candidate. Against such a force delegates from Democratic districts, from cities—like New York—with foreign affiliations, from Southern States hopelessly committed to Democracy, could not prevail. These had not the confidence of party support; those had it fully. The one class were firm and determined, the others were unsteady and certain to give way before a persistent attack.

The famous column of "306," four years ago, was in the highest state of discipline; Mr. Arthur's followers, this year, were not. Even General Mahone lost two or three of his men, and the delegations from Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, worked upon by Powell Clayton, went to pieces at the first encounter. The Georgia men were most compact. But the leadership of the Stalwarts in 1880 was greatly superior to that shown here this week. Commanders so exacting, so imperious, and so resolute as Mr. Conkling and Mr. Cameron—not to speak now of the other Triumvir—were not duplicated in the persons of Mr. James D. Warren and Mr. Frank Hatton. The latter no doubt did their best, but it was feeble and timid compared with the monumental audacity and presumption, vehemence and positiveness of 1880. The brass that commemorates the latter would be changed to pewter if new medals should be demanded for the Stalwart column of 1884.

Both sides had their vigilance committees. Each night, about the midnight hours, secret consultations were held, reports received, and notes compared. The Arthur men were principally concerned about certain of the Southern delegations, and in them watched especially the colored men; while the Blaine committee worked hardest upon these, seeing plainly that with them lay their best chance of success. Nor can it be denied that their arguments were strong. "Look," they said, "at the Blaine delegations. They are from the Republican States. If a Republican President is to be chosen it must be by the vote of those states. Will you join them, or will you insist upon a candidate whom they reject?" That these arguments had effect is beyond question; that other and less honest persuasions were employed in some cases may be true, or may not.

Upon the Republican districts of the North, then, the responsibility of Mr. Blaine's nomination rests. Further, it is particularly and especially one made by the country districts. The cities generally were against him. But the farmers believed in him. He is the idol of the villages. All up through New York, as soon as you left the influence of the city, and out through Pennsylvania, away from Philadelphia, the demand for his nomination was as fervent as the old enthusiasm for Henry Clay. From Texas came a delegate who forty years ago vowed never to cut his hair until Clay was made President of the United States, and now this white-haired old man, tucking the long ends of his moustache behind his ears, was here among the crowd that hurrahed for Blaine. His enthusiasm of 1844 was revived by the leader in whom, as he conceived, were reproduced the magnetic attractions of the great Kentuckian.

With such an undercurrent of popular demand, men went for Blaine who themselves might have doubted the wisdom of his nomination. "The people want him," was said over and over in every moment of conference, argument and debate. Candidates for other offices felt that whether or not Blaine became President, they were strengthening themselves for their own local contests by favoring his nomination. With



whatever degree of sincerity they might command, they threw themselves into the movement for him and so added to its force.

Whatever possibility there might have been of nominating another candidate than Mr. Blaine lay in the hands of the friends of Mr. Edmunds. They numbered about ninety delegates, who were earnestly desirous of having neither Mr. Arthur nor Mr. Blaine. About half of them would vote for neither in the convention, under any circumstances; a fourth would gladly have supported Mr. Arthur to beat Mr. Blaine; and the remaining fourth, which included Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, if driven to a choice between the two, would have preferred Mr. Blaine. But substantially they were well knit together and capable of being handled. They could have transferred themselves without material loss to any candidate of respectable abilities and unblemished character, such as Hawley or Harrison, and in this movement lay the only possibility of nominating another candidate than the one who is chosen. But the Edmunds leadership was totally unsuited to the circumstances of the contest. At times it was irresolute to the verge of pusillanimity, and at other times feeble quite beyond limits which can be patiently described. On Tuesday a most absurd and unpractical scheme to nominate General Sherman, by "stamping the convention," amid songs of "Marching Thro' Georgia," and music from the band in the gallery, commanded the respectful regard of some of the most influential of the Edmunds leaders, and they scarcely dropped it entirely when the next day Mr. Henderson's maladroitness suggestion of the idea in his speech, and a letter of emphatic refusal from the General himself, let the wind out of the ridiculous little bag.

Entertaining themselves in this way, the Edmunds men lost their only opportunity. They held the hammer which might have driven a different result through the convention, but they held it with a nerveless hand. The Indiana delegation, in spite of the persistent intrigues of Mr. Gresham to distract it,—pushed untiringly by the Minister of the United States at the court of Madrid, who had left his post for Indiana and Chicago to devote himself to this work,—would have been substantially united for Mr. Harrison, if the Edmunds men, who had been full of indefinite assurances of help, would have made these definite and precise as to time and manner. But, failing to receive these, the Indiana men gave up the hope of nominating their excellent and worthy leader, and, obeying the original desires of the people behind them, cast eighteen votes for Mr. Blaine, and made his nomination certain. Had the Blaine line been broken at that point, it very probably could not have been successfully moved forward. "Nothing," said a distinguished Northern Senator, prominent in its leadership, "gave us so much concern as the threatened break in Indiana." And, he might have added, nothing so relieved that concern as the evidence that the Edmunds captains were incapable of sagacious and quick action to procure the break.

As for Mr. Arthur, he never had the remotest chance for nomination, from the time the delegates assembled. His supporters were in the minority, and they had behind them no reserves of any sort. They were kept in line only by vigilant oversight, and it was certain that there would be deserters from their number the moment the battle began. Mr. Sherman was singularly weak, even in his own state. He could not hold half its delegation against Mr. Blaine. As for Mr. Gresham, he might have fallen heir at any time to most of Mr. Arthur's strength and to some part of Mr. Edmunds', but this would have made up only a lean minority. Whatever else the Convention might do, it did not propose to perpetuate the administration in the hands of the Stalwart group of politicians. The name of Mr. Lincoln shared in this disfavor; no one seriously proposed his candidacy. Instead of the possibilities which it had been imagined in some quarters attached to his name, a few hours' experience at Chicago proved that the delegates generally regarded it as absurd to seriously think of him.

The Convention was one of mediocrity in talent, but one of good temper, and controlled by honest intentions. There was a remarkable absence of the intense excitement and bitter antagonism of 1880. In the hotels where the crowds gathered and argued, there was no vehemence or bitterness in their contention. Yet they were deeply in earnest, and the result reached was the one which the large majority of their number desired. It is certain that any other result would have deeply hurt and disappointed them. And this brings this letter around to the point from which it set out: Mr. Blaine is the candidate of the Republican masses. They, so far as they are "the people," clearly justified the assertion that the people wanted him. Whether they will compose a majority of American voters in November time alone will show.

### REVIEWS.

STUDIES IN HISTORY. By Henry Cabot Lodge. 8vo. Pp. 402. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1884.

MR. HENRY CABOT LODGE may be taken as a good representative of the American scholar in politics. Come of old Puritan stock and connected by descent with statesmen of the first generation of independent Americans, he seems to have divided his attention nearly equally between the work of setting the past of the country in a true light, and making its present at least worthy of that past. He is the biographer of George Cabot (his kinsman), of Alexander Hamilton, and of Daniel Webster. He has written a good history of our colonial period; and he has published an admirable volume of poetry for use in schools. On the other hand, he acted as chairman of the Republican State Committee in

the struggle which drove General Butler from the chief magistracy of Massachusetts, and he was a leader in the effort to nominate Mr. Edmunds to the presidency at Chicago. The achievements in either sphere would be enough to entitle him to consideration. It is of the best omen for the country that men are found to unite the love of letters with an active and useful concern for the welfare of the nation. American literature has been too much the creation of a class apart, who have felt themselves absolved from taking an active share in public life, by the fact that they were men of letters.

Mr. Lodge's last publication is a volume of historical essays which run over the field of our history, though not continuously, from the period of the English Commonwealth to our own times. Three of the essays, indeed, are on English rather than American topics. We mean the reviews of Masson's Milton, of Trevelyan's Fox, and of Smith's biography of Cobbett. But even these are American in motive, for the topics are used to cast light on Puritan New England, on the war of Independence, and on the controversies between the Federalists and Republicans, in which Cobbett took a prominent part. Under the title, "A Puritan Peeps," Mr. Lodge gives us glimpses into Judge Sewall's voluminous "Diary," but the comparison with Pepys is rather formal than real. The five papers on Cobbett, Pickering, Hamilton, Caleb Strong and Gallatin, reflect our author's interest in the Federalist period of our national history,—the first on which he undertook to write. May we not hope that he will give us a study of that period as full in relation to the sources and its importance as he has given of the time before Independence? The article on Daniel Webster, like that on Alexander Hamilton, has the interest which attaches to two independent studies of the same subject from the same hand. The book concludes with a paper on Colonialism in America, and one on French opinions of the United States, contrasting the picture drawn by the French in General Harrison's time, and that furnished by the French commissioner to the Yorktown Celebration.

In all these papers Mr. Cabot gives the impression of a writer devoted to historical truth, and quite incapable of misrepresenting it in the interest of party or any other prejudice. It would not be true to speak of him as an historical writer of the first rank. He has not the brilliant imagination of historical genius, nor the marvellous gift of divination and reconstruction which characterize the masters of the art. But he has a sound judgment, a clear and correct style, an eye for the points of general interest, and the power to take every pains in getting to the bottom of the subject.

THE MOTHERS OF GREAT MEN AND WOMEN, AND SOME WIVES OF GREAT MEN. By Laura C. Holloway, Author of "The Ladies of the White House," "An Hour with Charlotte Brontë," etc., etc. Pp. 647. New York: Funk & Wagnalls.

That great men generally derive their hereditary impulse to greatness from their mothers, appears to be at present an accepted axiom; and it is upon this theme that Mrs. Holloway has compiled her new work. Beginning with the Mother of Washington, the biographies here collected run in rather incoherent sequence through the lives of the Mothers of Mendelssohn, of Napoleon, of Saint Augustine, Abraham Lincoln, Dickens, the Gracchi, Anthony Trollope, Martin Luther, and others, to the number of forty and upwards. The style of these brief biographies is, as might be expected from the pen of their author, lively and interesting. The materials used are not, of course, entirely new to the reader, but they are well chosen, arranged and re-written. The life of Lincoln's mother, Nancy Hawk, contains some pathetic details not generally known, explaining in some degree the cloud of the constitutional melancholy which overshadowed her son's life. Among the most readable of the less familiar biographies is that of Lady Sarah Lennox, the mother of the Napiers. It is different to see how Marie Antoinette comes in any sense under the terms of the title of this work, since great men would be far to seek among the Bourbons of the last few centuries; but the hapless Queen was no doubt too interesting a figure to be omitted from the gallery of remarkable women.

The work is enriched by numerous illustrations, not admirable as engravings, but generally recognizable as transcripts of genuine portraits or well known works of art. The book is sold by subscription.

THERE WAS ONCE A MAN. A STORY. By R. H. Newell, ("Orpheus C. Kerr.") Pp. 525. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert, for Our Continent Publishing Co.

The name of "Orpheus C. Kerr" is so inseparably connected with the humorous in literature that it is a surprise to find the owner of it now appearing as the author of a serious work of semi-historical fiction, written in a style of polysyllabic stateliness, and designed, as stated by himself, to illustrate a philosophical idea. Perhaps, though, this uncharacteristic piece of work may be less strange than at first appears. There are some grounds for maintaining that "There Was Once a Man" is, throughout its 525 pages of portentous English, only a ponderous joke after all. The philosophical idea of the story proves to be the converse of Darwin's theory of selection; not that man was once a monkey, but that monkeys were once men; as stated in the author's own lucid language, "the theory of ape evolving by consecutiveness of species into man has been met by the suggestion that it could be made to prove as well the converse of the proposition—Man's degeneracy into Simia." Thence the title of the book, which, as accented in the preface, reads "There was Once a Man." All this sounds very like a joke and might



be accepted as one, if so many solid pages were not a little too much in jesting.

The scene of this ethnological romance is laid chiefly in Singapore and Borneo; its central character is of course the man-ape or ape-man which (or who) is the illustrator of the author's point; but beside this amiable Simian, the pages are crowded with figures more legitimately human. The historical interest of the story belongs to the career of Sir James Brooke, the famous English Rajah of Borneo, around whom revolve many semi-savage characters, also, it is to be presumed, strictly historical. In all the complicated affairs in which these persons are concerned, Mr. Newell appears to be thoroughly at home; but it is difficult for a cursory reader to keep the run of their barbarian politics and insurrections.

To relieve the swelling grandeur of his serious style, the humorous author has introduced one comic character, who blows off in incessant volleys, the puns which must have dangerously accumulated in its course of construction. This punning habit is neatly and simply described as a "too frequent paronomastic infirmity of speech."

A PALACE-PRISON; or, The Past and the Present. Pp. 347. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert.

This is a narrative of life in an Insane Asylum. It tells the harrowing story of a beautiful and gifted girl, not insane, but suffering from great nervous excitability, who, through the mismanagement and wicked oppressions of such an institution, became first a broken-spirited woman and then a hopeless maniac. The reader of this book must prepare to sup full on horrors: an unpleasant diet, but one not to be shirked if any good is to result therefrom. The trouble in this case is that an anonymous narrative, clothed in the garb of fiction (although professing entire truth in everything but names), and directed against the abuses of an unnamed "palace-prison," is not likely to result in much definite benefit to anyone concerned. If one seventieth part of the horrors narrated are really occurring in any insane establishment at the present time, there should be no suppression of facts under fictitious forms.

The one practical conclusion to be derived from this narrative as from all similar unproved charges, is that there are no places where continual and unfettered surveillance from disinterested inspectors from without is more necessary than in the case of insane asylums, public or private. The temptation to misuse the unfortunate and irresponsible inmates of such prisons—for prisons they really are—is greater than in almost any other case, and here more than elsewhere, habitual power unchecked becomes insupportable tyranny. Ceaseless inspection must be the rule; for it is "the dark places of the earth" which are full of cruelty.

HENRY IRVING IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA, 1838-84. By Frederic Daly. London: T. Fisher Unwin. 1884.

In this small volume an enthusiastic admirer of Mr. Irving has endeavored to give to the public a connected record of his theatrical career, from the day when Phelps said to him in warning, "Have nothing at all to do with it, young man; it's a bad profession," up to the time of his latest triumphs. Mr. Daly's object is not ambitious, and for the most part he has accomplished it well. He shows a lively appreciation of the distinguishing characteristics of Mr. Irving's acting, and has been diligent in collecting most of the criticisms which have been made upon it; and his record is consequently of value. "The actor," he says, "who has spanned the gulf which divides *Bill Sikes* from *Hamlet* has surely a strong claim to be considered a profound student of human nature." It is, indeed, evidence of the versatility of genius, that Mr. Irving was first distinguished as a "monopolist of stage villains," and passed through the positions of a "light eccentric comedian" and exponent of refined modern comedy, before he reached the heights of tragedy. The several steps of his progress are carefully traced in this volume, a large part of which is devoted to the American tour. Here the author relies to a great extent upon American newspapers, from which he quotes largely, showing a strong disposition to take the hostile critics to task, which he does in a somewhat flippant way. However, the story of Mr. Irving's visit to America is well told, and a just idea given of the impression he made. At New York and Philadelphia the critics were discriminating, but the actor was warmly received; at Boston he seemed to be more widely appreciated; at Baltimore the audiences were small but enthusiastic; at Chicago the sensation was tremendous; of Indianapolis Mr. Irving himself formed a poor opinion. The volume concludes with an account of Mr. Irving's essays and addresses, and his efforts to raise the character of the stage, with some personal characteristics, and with an appendix, containing, amongst other things, some remarks of Mr. Edwin Booth on the English stage. An etched portrait by Lalauze is prefixed to the book, but it is not so characteristic of Mr. Irving as some others we have seen. J. L.

BOOKS OF TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE: CHINESE GORDON. By Archibald Forbes. Funk & Wagnall's, New York.—RAPID RAMBLINGS IN EUROPE. By W. C. Falkner. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.—WILD WOODS LIFE, OR A TRIP TO PARMACHENESE. By Captain Charles A. J. Farrar. Lee & Shepard, Boston.—LIFE IN ALASKA. By Mrs. Eugene S. Willard. Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia.

It is the travelling season, and we have grouped these books because they in one way or another appeal to that American instinct for movement and change, which, powerful at all times, is especially felt in this

vacation period. The first and last of the four are the only ones that have merit, and Mr. Forbes' book need not detain us, since it has been well read by this time, and its value is fully established. Messrs. Funk & Wagnall's issue "Chinese Gordon" in a neat and cheap edition.

It would be easy to ridicule Mr. Falkner's volume if it were worth while. So far from being a " Rambler," this gentleman stuck firmly to the beaten track of the tourist, and we turn over his nearly 600 pages of detail to find him describing ground that has been interminably trodden, with a kind of bewilderment at the view of so much labor thrown away. Still, we should not care so much if it were not for the writer's affectation of the jocular, which is excessively wearing to the spirits.

Captain Farrar does something better, but his book is a very uncouth performance. To be sure, it is a "juvenile," with all that the out-of-doors boys' book seems to imply, but a little more reasonableness would not have been out of place. The fearful and wonderful "Panther's Leap," which serves as the frontispiece, pretty well sets the keynote of the captain's labors, but is it sound judgment to set boys up with the belief that they can conquer the earth with their shotguns. To our mind it is mischievous doctrine, and while boys will read "Wild Woods Life" with avidity, we doubt if the exercise will do them any good.

Mrs. Willard's "Life in Alaska" is a book of very different type. It is wholesome, animated, fresh and instructive. Through the medium of letters written to, and edited by her sister, Mrs. Willard details life in the Alaskan missions, in which she is an earnest worker. With these experiences is connected much general information concerning the country and the people. The subject is almost entirely novel, and it is treated in a manner thoroughly ingenious and pleasing. Mrs. Willard is a person of imagination and sympathy, and her letters are bright and full of feeling. Any one who cares for a good, though unpretentious, book will be sure to appreciate the charm of "Life in Alaska."

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN COOKERY BOOK; OR, HOW TO LIVE WELL AND WISELY EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR. By Felix J. Déléé, Caterer of the New York Club: ex-Chef of the Union and Manhattan Clubs. Pp. 620. \$4.00. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

This is by far the most elaborate and complete work on the culinary art yet issued by the American press. Since there is a growing tendency in this country to elevate cooking into a high art, we might even speak of it as a classic cook book.

It contains over 2,000 recipes for preparing and serving, in the most approved manner, all manner of foreign and domestic provisions. Perhaps the most important of these directions are those for the soups, for which the countrymen of M. Déléé are so noted. "*C'est la soupe qui fait le soldat*," is a good French saying, and prepared as they prepare it, with all the fat and other deleterious substances removed, it is nourishment in its most condensed form, and properly stands first on the bill of fare, not only for its intrinsic qualities, but because it warms and prepares the stomach to digest the solid food which follows.

The plan of this work is original in one respect, since it is composed of three hundred and sixty-five bills of fare, numbered from January 1st to December 31st. A complete dinner is provided for each day of the year, and calculated for eight persons, which, of course, may be increased or reduced at will. Each *menu* differs almost entirely from the others, and is arranged with reference to the season and to the products of the markets in American cities. This plan has doubtless some advantages, but since some persons might not care to adhere to the author's plan, perhaps a better plan would have been to place the soups altogether, followed by other dishes in regular order, with the approved bills of fare arranged by titles only at the end of the book.

Viewed from the standpoint of hotel-keepers, *restaurateurs*, or private persons of considerable means, and with experienced cooks at command, the recipes are neither eccentric nor expensive, and it is for these classes only that the book will be likely to prove useful, although for them it might be invaluable. For the ordinary American housewife, we fear it would but increase her perplexities, and drive her to the verge of distraction with its French terms, for an explanation of which she must search all through the book and then find that each recipe calls for one or more elaborate preparations which she is supposed to have on hand. For instance, we select at random an innocent looking recipe for—

"Chicken *Laëute à la Bayonnaise*. Singe, pare, draw, and divide two fat spring chickens as for fricassee; put in a sautoir with two ounces of sweet oil, salt and pepper; fry quickly a light brown on both sides, add an onion and two ounces of ham cut in small squares, moisten with a glass of sherry wine, a little broth, a pint of Espagnole sauce, [for which two ingredients elaborate directions are elsewhere given] and six peeled and seedless tomatoes cut small; cover and cook slowly for half an hour; cook a pound of rice, à la Bayonnaise; [referred to in other elaborate directions] fill a plain border-mould, and invert on a dish; remove the parsley, add lemon juice and chopped parsley, and dish up the chicken in the centre of the border; pour the sauce over and serve."

We differ from the author in his opinion that each dish might be prepared by a cook of ordinary intelligence and limited experience, as we know such cooks in America. Still, even if the recipes are not followed in all their details, there is much that might be learned from them of dainty and wholesome modes of cooking. And in one respect, the book is a shining example for American cook books, in that all deleterious substances, such as soda, saleratus, and all fermentive powders are rigorously excluded, and aromatics are used rather to intensify natural flavors than to impart their own.



Enjoying, then, in anticipation, the results which our author presents us, we may quote from Sydney Smith:

"Scienely full, the epicure would say,  
Fate cannot harm me, I have dined to-day."

#### BRIEFER NOTICES.

THE question of the varying merits of life and character in the Northern and Southern States will not receive much new light from the latest attempt to work the subject into fiction, entitled "Eustis: A Novel." (By Robert Apthorp Boit. Boston: James R. Osgood and Company.) Its fictitious hero tells in autobiographical style of the autumn visit of a young New Yorker (masculine) to South Carolina; describes much kind hospitality received from genial hosts and pleasant neighbors; incidentally brings in an election scene in which brutal negroes armed with rifles attempt to override the sovereign will of the (white) people at the polls, and is sure the reader will be satisfied to hear that the votes of those bad people "were very properly rejected by the higher powers and the county returned with an overwhelming white majority." Finally this youthful specimen of Northern acumen discovers that, in spite of the friendliness with which he has been received, the natural antipathies engendered by a war in which the South has so much to forgive, still interfere to thwart his matrimonial intentions in favor of a fair Carolinian; at which point, at the end of 360 mortal pages, this so-called novel does not exactly end, but, like a swampy path, "slumps off."

Nothing purer, sweeter and truer, with a truth deeper than the mere facts of actual life, can often be happily met with than the two little stories entitled "Miss Toosey's Mission" and "Laddie," published by Roberts Brothers, Boston. The simple thread of narrative is merely enough to show how the weak things of the world are often chosen to confound the strong. How poor *Miss Toosey's* mission was carried to a successful end in a way she little dreamed of, and how the world-hardened heart of *Laddie* became again as the heart of a little child, most people will like to read for themselves, and find both pleasure and profit in the reading.

The admirable qualities of good sense, good morals and lively intelligence characteristic of the writings of Edward Everett Hale have received a fresh illustration in "The Fortunes of Rachel," (New York: Funk & Wagnalls). The heroine of this book is titularly an English girl, but anything more thoroughly embodying the ideal New Englander it would be difficult to parallel, even among the previous creations of her author. Like many others of those delightfully practical heroes and heroines found in Mr. Hale's works, she is turned out so thoroughly equipped for the battle of life that she finds her opportunities thick as blackberries on wayside bushes. She does nothing wrong, makes no mistakes, and not only says no foolish things but does no unwise ones. Where, O where, are the young people of these books to be found? Surely they are too clear-cut in outline, too roundly objective in form to be entirely the creation of Mr. Hale's own excellent brain; but the common world of slipping, sliding, stumbling humanity, treading paths pitted with mistakes, downfalls and compromises, knows them not.

Beside the charm of *Rachel's* own unimpeachable personality, the story of her fortunes is an eventful and interesting one; and we leave her and the equally admirable *John Wolff* with satisfaction, perched on the summit of fortune's wheel, but certain to come right side up, however it may turn.

Of preachers of the nineteenth century, none in France and very few outside of it can be put in comparison with Lacordaire. Judged by the immediate success of his spoken word, no preacher of any age has surpassed him. His conferences at Notre Dame were preached to a society in which loyalty and attachment to the Christian Church were almost extinct. The old cathedral had long been almost silent and deserted. It was rare to find a man who professed any respect for religion, except as a supplement to the police. Lacordaire filled the great aisles with such a throng as they had not seen for centuries. He held spell-bound by his eloquence a motly assemblage of all parties and shades of disbelief. He did more. He brought back to Christian faith a great number of young men who gave Catholicism a new lease of life in France. This he achieved by casting aside all the rules by which the pulpit had been trammelled in the generations before him. He spoke of the truths of the Gospel, not in conventional terms and tones of the schools, but in the manner he would have used in discussing any topic of surpassing interest. He treated his theme with a breadth which alarmed and offended the pedants and delighted the people. He was fitted for this by his great natural endowments of mind and speech, and by his profound faith in God. He carried conviction, because he himself was convinced.

Of those "conferences" several series have been translated, and Thomas Whittaker of New York has published in a single volume three of the best,—those on Jesus Christ, on God, and on God and Man. Of course, they, like all written records of oratory, lose something in their record of their power. But, after all, allowance is made for this, and for the French character of the rhetoric, there remains enough of the fire of the great preacher to make his influence over his audiences intelligible to the reader.

#### AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

IT was stated in the *AMERICAN* recently that little is known about the Rev. John Harvard, who founded the famous University which bears his name. Since then a curious fact regarding him has been discovered

by the Dean of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, Eng. This is that John Harvard's name was twice entered in the college books, the first being to the effect that he entered the college in 1627, and took his M. A. degree in 1636; the other, that he entered in 1628 and became M. A. in 1636. The entries further show that he resided in the county of Middlesex, whereas it had been supposed that his family came from Southwark.

The Bible belonging to Milton has been bought by the British Museum.—Dr. Düntzer, whose life of Goethe was recently translated into English, is making rapid progress with his annotated edition of the German classics.—A new volume by the Marquis de Lorne, entitled "Canadian Pictures," is about to be published by the English Religious Tract Society.—Great things may be expected of the next Christmas *Harper's Magazine*. The publishers say it will far excel all previous special numbers. The English orders for last year's Christmas number reached 53,000, while this year, six months before publication, the orders exceed that figure.

G. P. Lathrop and A. A. Hayes are at work on a "partnership" novel.—Mr. J. H. Shorthouse is writing a sequel to his story, "The Little Schoolmaster, Mark."—G. P. Putnam's Sons will shortly publish "The Hollanders in Nova Zembla" (1566-1597), an arctic poem, translated from the Dutch of Hendrick Tollens, by the Rev. Daniel Van Pelt, with a preface and an historical introduction by Samuel Richard Van Campen, F. R. G. S.—Mr. D. Hack Tuke has just ready a new work on "Sleep-walking and Hyponism."

The scene of Mr. Howell's and Mr. Henschel's comic opera, the announcement of which has excited a lively interest, is a steamer in mid-ocean.—A new volume of selections from the writings of Thoreau, to be entitled "Summer," prepared by Mr. Blake, his literary executor, will soon be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.—Mr. J. W. De Forest, the American novelist, is now in France, engaged in literary work of importance.—A revision of Webster's Dictionary engages the services of a number of the Professors of Yale, many of whom are also at work upon the Century Dictionary.

The second volume of McMaster's "History of the American People" will be published in October.—Professor Palmer's translation of the *Odyssey* will be brought out in September.—A translation of "John Bull et Son Ile," into Bengalee, will appear shortly in Calcutta.—The eighth volume of Gardiner's "History of England," revised edition, contains the years 1635 to 1639, ending with the troubles in Scotland which preceded the Bishop's war.—Dr. Holmes' "Emerson" is nearly ready for publication.

The last novel written by Charles Reade, entitled "A Perilous Secret," will be published in London early in July.—The famous danseuse Taglioni has left memoirs which are said to contain curious revelations of the life of the Berlin, Vienna and Paris aristocracy of 40 years ago, and concerning the Belgian Court.—Mr. Aldrich's "Story of a Bad Boy" has been by the author's consent translated into French, by Theo. Bentzon, under the neutral title, "Un Ecolier Americain."—George Meredith, who is esteemed by an inner circle of English critics the only legitimate successor of "George Eliot," and the foremost of contemporary fictionists, has written for the *Fortnightly Review* a novel with the title "Diana of the Crossways."

"Colorado for Invalids," is the title of an interesting article to be published in the July *Popular Science Monthly*. It is written by a Denver physician, and gives details in regard to methods of living, society, resorts, expenses, occupation for the invalid, etc., taking occasion also to correct certain erroneous impressions which prevail among persons who have never been in Colorado.

Mr. Justin H. McCarthy, the son, not the father, will publish shortly a little volume entitled "England under Gladstone."—The Villon Society (England) has resolved when its new version of the "Thousand and One Nights" is complete, to publish three other volumes of oriental tales, translated by the same author, Mr. J. Payne.—Lovers of Jane Austen will hear with pleasure that in a box full of letters, which came to Lord Brabourne from his mother, Lady Knatchbull, Lord Brabourne discovered about two hundred letters "from my dear aunt Jane Austen." These letters will be published early in the autumn by Messrs. Bentley.

Messrs. W. H. Allen & Co. are about to publish under the title of "The Victorian Era," a dictionary of all persons of note who are living or have lived during the present reign. Mr. Edward Walford is the editor.—M. Georges Ohnet, author of "Le Maître des Forges," one of the most successful of recent French novels, has published a new story called *Lise Fleuron*, the subject of which is the trouble and sorrows of a virtuous Parisian actress. There have been, by the way, serious charges of plagiarism made against M. Ohnet in the composition of "Le Maître des Forges."—An arrangement has been made by the Italian Government, subject to ratification by Parliament, for the acquisition of one of the four sections of the Ashburnham Manuscripts for the sum of 23,000*l*. This is about half the amount paid for the section of these manuscripts which has been placed in the British Museum.—The Orange Judd Company call attention to the fact that Mr. Judd's departure for the West does not affect in the slightest the management of the company, inasmuch as the concern was long since sold to the present owners. Dr. George Thurber, the *confrere* of Agassiz and Gray, has edited the *American Agriculturist* for nearly a quarter of a century,



S. E. Cassino will publish at once a "Manual of the Mosses of North America," with plates illustrating the genera.—Professor Beers has gathered much valuable material for his Life of N. P. Willis.—The International Conference of Librarians is to take place at Toronto from September 3d to 6th.—The strange ways of English publishers are illustrated by the extraordinary statement that in Great Britain the complete works of Robert Browning can be purchased only in twenty-two volumes at the price of about \$30.—Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench & Co. will publish immediately a volume by Mr. Sutherst entitled "Death and Disease Behind the Counter," a treatise on the evils of long hours and overwork in shops and warehouses.

In addition to the translation of Max O'Rell's book, above noted, two other curious translations may be put upon record:—All Miss Braddon's novels are in course of translation into Telegu and Canarese. The editor of the series is the English Advocate-General at Madras. Not quite as singular as this, but odd enough, is the announcement that the native printers at Bishopstowe are engaged in completing the setting up of the Zulu translation of "The Pilgrim's Progress," which Bishop Colenso, at the time of his death, left in an unfinished state.

### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- WILDWOOD. By Mrs. Nathaniel Conklin. Pp. 363. \$1.50.—LIFE IN ALASKA. By Mrs. Eugene S. Willard. Pp. 384. \$1.25.—SUNSHINE MARY. By Alida W. Graves. Pp. 300. \$1.15.—A POCKET SYSTEM OF THEOLOGY. By Rev. John Reid. Pp. 246. \$1.—Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia.
- CHINESE GORDON: A SUCCINCT RECORD OF HIS LIFE. By Archibald Forbes. Pp. 171. \$0.75. New York, Funk & Wagnalls.
- TIMES OF ALCHEMY. By Z. Topelius. ("The Surgeon's Stories.") Pp. 331. \$1.25. Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)
- THE LABOR-VALUE FALLACY. By M. L. Scudder, Jr. Pp. 92. \$0.50. Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)
- PHOEBE. A Novel, by the author of "Rutledge." Pp. 332. \$1.25. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- SUMMER: FROM THE JOURNAL OF HENRY D. THOREAU. Edited by H. G. O. Blake. Pp. 382. \$1.50. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)
- THE AMERICAN HORSEWOMAN. By Mrs. Elizabeth Karr. Pp. 324. \$2.00. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

### ART NOTES.

THE Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts issues this week its circular for the 55th annual exhibition. The exhibition will open this year on Thursday, October 30, and close on Thursday, December 11. Contributions will be received at the Academy from Monday, October 6, until Saturday, 11, inclusive. The Academy will collect and return contributions, on receipt of timely notice, in Philadelphia, New York and Boston, free of charge to exhibitors. Collections will be made in New York, October 13-15, and in Boston, October 13-14. Wednesday, October 29, will be Varnishing Day and Press Day. The Mary Smith prize of \$100, and the two Toppan prizes of \$100 and \$200 respectively, will be open to competition as heretofore. The Temple Trust Fund now yields each year \$1,800 for the purchase of works of art and the issue of medals to artists. Its application is limited to works by American artists in the annual Exhibition. All American artists exhibiting are eligible; but no work will be purchased or medalled if none be submitted of sufficient merit in the opinion of the Board of Directors of the Academy. Two medals (one in gold and one in silver) may be awarded each year, and about \$1,700 will be available for the purchase of works of art. For the Catalogue, good drawings of important or interesting exhibits are solicited from contributing artists, to be reproduced by photo-engraving in the best possible manner, at the expense of the Academy. The drawings for this catalogue should be delivered not later than October 8.

Mr. George Corliss, the Secretary of the Academy, has every encouragement from present indications to look for an interesting and important collection representing the latest work of our most distinguished artists at home and abroad.

Among Mr. Joseph E. Temple's purchases at the recent Haseltine sale was an example of Corelli, an Italian painter of peasant scenes, noted for his strong, rich color qualities. The work is a domestic interior 30x44 in size, and presents a peasant living-room with figures. A huge open fire-place occupies the background, and on a high-backed settee near the hearth a pair of handsome young lovers are billing and cooing, an ancient duenna drowsing discreetly hard by. The painting is in a low key, sombre browns and dark reds lending warmth and depth to the prevailing shadows, and yet it is not obscure, the details being carefully wrought out and the general effect noticeably clear. Public attention is due to the work from the fact that it becomes in a sense public property, Mr. Temple having presented it to the Academy of the Fine Arts.

The Academy has also recently received an important gift from the family of the late Philip B. Hahs; an example of that lamented painter's best accomplishment, and one affording a good illustration of his powers and his promise. It is a cabinet half-length of an old man, wiping his spectacles, preparatory to reading his morning paper. It does not pretend to be anything more than the study of a model, but it is a study by

one who had attained masterly skill in painting the figure, and who had a matured and sound judgment as to the requirements and the limitations of the limner's art. The work shows keen observation, just perception of values, proportions and relations in form and color, thorough understanding of purpose, and admirable facility in the use of such means as an artist commands for the expression of purpose. It is a faithful, truthful and lifelike reproduction, without being merely a servile copy of nature. It is a careful, conscientious exercise in technique by an artist capable of putting technique to good use. Philip Hahs had rare natural gifts, the inborn qualities of mind and heart that constitute the original endowment of genius. In his artistic development he had reached the freedom of his craft, and was prepared to undertake serious works of the highest order when his earthly career came to an end. He was a graduate of the Academy and acquired his education as a painter in the academy schools, never having sought other instruction either at home or abroad. Had life and health been spared, he would have brought forth works worthy of all honor. Such material evidences of his talent and skill as he left cannot be too highly prized, and the excellent example here mentioned will be a precious possession to the Academy, for which thanks are due to those who gave it.

The Reynolds statue is now being put in place on the west side of the northern entrance to the Public Buildings. The statue will be unveiled on the 1st of July, prox. Ex-Governor Curtin will preside at the ceremony; Governor Pattison will present the pedestal to the city on behalf of the State; the coverings will be removed by the Reynolds Post, No. 71, G. A. R.; Mayor Smith will accept the future custody of the monument, and Col. R. Biddle Roberts, formerly commanding the 1st Pennsylvania Reserves, will deliver the address.

The new design which appears with the June number for the first time on the cover of *The Manhattan* is by Francis Lathrop.—F. S. Church's picture, "Retaliation," which attracted much attention in the recent exhibition of the New York Academy of Design, has been purchased by Mr. Prang, with a view to its reproduction by lithography.—Messrs. Scribner have a few India proofs of Charles Burt's steel engraved portrait of the poet Bryant in the Bryant and Gay history of the United States. They bear Mr. Bryant's autograph.—The *Gartenlaube*, the most popular of German illustrated periodicals, which passed some time ago into the hands of Gebrüder Kröner, of Stuttgart, has been greatly improved by its new proprietary, both as regards its literary contents and its illustrations. The circulation has, consequently, greatly increased, and stands now at 250,000 copies per week.

The attendance keeps quite good for the season at the exhibition of the Society of American Artists, New York. 2,000 admission tickets, besides season tickets were sold in the first two weeks.—Under the designation of "The George Cruikshank Collection," the widow of the late artist is about to present to the South Kensington Museum selected copies, for the most part with the autograph signature of their author, of the engravings, etchings, and colored caricatures of the artist during 70 years of industry. To the series have been added some of the most elaborate and interesting of the original water-color drawings from which his etchings were executed. The whole collection numbers upwards of 3,000 works.

The 22d annual exhibition of the Buffalo Academy of Fine Arts opened last week.—The triennial Brussels *Salon* will open on the 1st of September and remain open two months.—At Carpenter's Hall, London, an exhibition of art works in wood was opened a fortnight since.—The late Lorraine painter, Sellier, is to be honored by having one of the streets of Nancy named after him.—Sir Frederick Leighton's Academy picture, "Cymon and Iphigenia," for which the English Fine Art Society paid the artist £4,000, has been purchased by a private collector at a "moderate advance in price."—Two bas reliefs from the tomb of the Guises, and attributed to Michael Angelo, were sold at the Hotel Drouot, Paris, a few days ago.—On the first Sunday during the recent *Salon*, Paris, after 10 o'clock A. M., when the exhibition was opened free, 41,000 entered the doors. This was in addition to 2,214 persons who between 8 and 10 o'clock paid a franc each for admission.

According to the rule that the Medal of the *Salon* should not be awarded unless an artist obtained an absolute majority of votes after three "scrutins," the medals for painting and sculptures will not be awarded this year. In respect to the medal for painting, 121 voters gave on the third "tour" their voices as follows:—MM. Bouguereau, 49; Cormon, 37; Henner, 26; Puvis de Chavannes, 5; B. Constant, 4. There were two blanks. No *première médaille* will be awarded this year in the class of painting. Two first-class medals for architecture have been given, as well as three similar medals for sculptures.

The sale organized for the benefit of the orphan children of Ulysse Butin, Paris, which included works of his own and pieces contributed by his associates, reached the excellent total of 145,000 francs (\$29,000.)—The *Chronique des Arts* says of the exhibition of the Independents, or *Salon des Refusés*, as it calls it, which opened in Paris on the 16th ult., that it proves again that independence does not give talent.—M. Detaille is engaged on a panorama on a large scale, supplementary to the well known "Bataille de Champigny." The new work illustrates a combat in the streets of Sfax.—Models for the bronze statue of the philosopher Etienne Dolet, who was burned alive as an atheist, aged 37, in August 1546, which is to be erected by the city of Paris, must be sent in by the 1st of the coming August.



Pictures by two masters previously unrepresented, have been added to the British National Gallery. They are a "Christ," by Andrea Castagno, and a "Virgin," by Sodoma.—Negotiations are pending between Germany, Switzerland and Italy for the erection of a monument to the engineer, M. Favre, and the workmen who died during the construction of the St. Gothard Tunnel.—Shakespearean students will be glad to learn that the church of Stratford-on-Avon is no longer in danger from those who have been agitating lately for a very reckless restoration. The fabric has been for some years out of repair, and at the suggestion of Mr. C. E. Flower the services of the Society for Protecting Ancient Buildings have been called into requisition. The society's architect has examined the building with the local authorities, and his report is awaited in many quarters with much interest.

Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods, the London auctioneers, announce for sale on the 28th of this month, the famous Leigh Court Gallery, with its Claudes from the Altieri Palace and works ascribed to Rubens, Paul Veronese, Hogarth, and other great masters.—Milwaukee is excited over an alleged Raphael, which is nominally valued at \$30,000. It has been deposited in the vault at Mitchell's Bank. It represents a Virgin with the infant Christ and St. John, is painted on copper and measures nine by twelve inches. The background is a landscape with a building. Until recently the work is said to have been owned by the descendants of the Lord Hervey of the days of Charles I.

The painter Pausanias, who accompanied the Austrian Crown-Prince Rudolph on his eastern journey, has completed the picture which will serve as an illustration of the work, "A Journey to the East," which the Crown-Prince is writing.—Mr. Holmes has discovered in the Royal Library at Windsor a number of drawings of the Elgin marbles executed in Greece by J. P. Gandy-Deering when they were still *in situ*. The drawings were made for the Dilettante Society, and, being sent to Windsor to be inspected by the Prince Regent in 1813, were not returned, and were lost sight of. They have now been returned to the society.—A correspondent in Greece who has lately visited Olympia states that the excavations have been renewed and are now proceeding at the expense of the Athens Archaeological Society. An Athenian gentleman has given 200,000 francs for the erection of a museum, which is making good progress.

#### NEWS SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.—The London *Pall Mall Gazette* has caused intense political excitement by giving the alleged provisions in the agreement upon which the Egyptian Conference will be based, recently made between M. Waddington, French Ambassador to London, and Earl Granville, British Foreign Secretary, are: First. That England shall advance the Khedive £8,000,000, with interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum. Second. That the multiple control shall be established over Egypt, the foundation of which shall be the Caisse de la Dette Publique, which shall cease to be a mere bank and shall have new and extended authority. Third. That all the Powers shall be represented in the new control, and that the President of the bank shall be an Englishman. Fourth. The British garrison is to remain in Egypt at least three and one-half years. Fifth. The Sultan, at England's request, is to send 15,000 troops to pacify the rebels in the Soudan and Upper Egypt. This statement was published on the 9th inst.; on the 10th word was cabled that the account of the agreement had been traced and found to be "the invention of the London correspondent of an Austrian paper;" on the evening of the 10th the *Pall Mall* reiterated that its account was substantially accurate and said: "When further concealment would have been fatal to the existence of the Ministry, we felt compelled to publish the scheme, at which the whole nation now stands aghast. In regard to the proposed English loan of £8,000,000 to the Khedive we were absolutely correct." A change of Government is predicted in three weeks if this statement of the *Pall Mall* should prove to be true.—General Gordon's sister has received offers amounting to £20,000 for the relief of her brother. She has refused to accept the offers. She says that General Gordon is a British officer, and that it devolves upon the Government to rescue him.—It is believed that the London police are on the track of the miscreants who caused the recent explosions. The chief difficulty which confronts the police now is of a financial nature. The offering of a large reward for the discovery of the criminals meets with little favor. The decided preference is for the formation of a secret fund to be used at the discretion of the police.—The elections for the renewal of half of the members of the Belgian Chamber of Deputies resulted in the defeat of the Liberals and the triumph of the Clericals in the chief cities. Even in Brussels, where no Clerical has been returned for forty years, two Ministers were among the defeated. This will cause the resignation of the Cabinet.—The Madhi has retreated from Kordofan to the almost inaccessible stronghold of Tebel Godir. His power has been greatly diminished by the deep spirit of enmity evinced by the chief of the Kabbabish tribe, whose brother he killed.—Reports have reached Cairo that the rebels 12 days ago massacred Hussein Pasha Khalifa, Commander of Berber, and all his family; the garrison, which was faithful to the Khedive, and the European traders who remained there.—The foundation-stone of the new Parliament Building in Berlin was laid on the 9th inst. by Emperor William. Prince Bismarck read the Emperor's speech.—The new treaty between France and Annam has been signed. By its terms the Provinces of Biu-Thuan and Thou-goa are restored to Annam. A customs system similar to that in force in Cochinchina is established. A French military occupation of all strategic points in Annam and Tonquin may be effected if necessary. A permanent French garrison will hold a portion of the citadel of Hué, the capital of Annam.—The bill re-establishing divorce in France, has passed its first reading in the Senate by a vote of 156 to 115.—Signor Mancini, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressing the Chamber of Deputies on the 10th inst., said it was improbable that the American Congress would have time to discuss, during the present session, the bill placing foreigners on the same foot-

ing as Americans in regard to duties on the introduction into America of works of art. If the bill should not be considered by the 21st inst., as demanded by Italy, he would take measures to obtain compensation, as he considered the treatment of Italian subjects unfair and at variance with the treaty of commerce between the two countries.

DOMESTIC.—The Republican National Convention concluded its labors on Friday night, the 6th inst. All preliminary business having been cleared away, the Convention, on the morning of that day, commenced balloting for a candidate for President. Mr. Blaine had a strong lead from the start. But four ballots were taken, and the strength of the Blaine men shown in the refusal to take a recess after the third ballot, virtually ended the struggle at that point. The successive votes for Mr. Blaine were 334 1/2, 349, 375 and 541. The number of votes required for a nomination was 411. Mr. Arthur's figures were 278, 276, 274 and 207. Mr. Edmunds' were 93, 85, 69 and 41. The Convention took a recess until evening, when General John A. Logan was nominated for Vice-President almost unanimously.—The Republican National Committee, at a meeting in Chicago, on the 7th inst., elected John W. Mason, of West Virginia, temporary Chairman, and George W. Hooker, of Vermont, temporary Secretary, and adjourned to meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on June 26th. A committee, composed of Lawson, Chaffee, Elkins and New, was appointed to arrange for permanent headquarters in New York City.—More than two hundred of the depositors of the Penn Bank at Pittsburg, on the 7th inst., filed a bill in equity against the officers and directors of the bank. The bill charges "that by reason of the negligence and carelessness of the officers and directors a sum more than sufficient to pay the just claims of the depositors has been squandered, and that for the same reasons the defendants are personally responsible for the full amount of the deposits."—Floods in Texas are still doing great damage. The Rio Grande River at El Paso is rising rapidly, and trains cannot pass the bridges.—Attorney Gen. Brewster has written to Congressman Springer that criminal proceedings are about to be brought against John Hall, ex-U. S. Marshal for Western Pennsylvania. Witnesses testified before Mr. Springer's Committee at this session of Congress that Hall failed to account for from \$200,000 to \$400,000.—In the State Court at Brunswick, Georgia, on the 7th inst., a colored woman named Mabrey got a verdict for \$5,000 damages for having been put off an East Tennessee train, upon which she claimed equal accommodation, having a first-class ticket.—A hurricane visited Panama on the afternoon of the 7th inst. and blew down the opera house there.—The Germantown and Chestnut Hill Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad was opened for travel on the 11th inst.

Cable despatches, received from Rome in Philadelphia, on the 9th inst., announced the appointment of the Most Rev. P. J. Ryan, D. D. LL. D., of St. Louis, Missouri, to the vacant Archiepiscopal See of Philadelphia.—General Brisbin, commanding a battalion of troops marching to Idaho, crossed the main range of the Rocky Mountains on the 3d inst. He found the snow several feet deep and the weather very cold.—More than forty vessels have already sailed from Quebec with lumber for foreign ports.—The rainfall during severe thunder storms in Harrisburg on the 10th inst., was the heaviest known in many years.—J. R. Hall, cashier of the Citizen's National Bank of Middletown, Delaware, is reported to have embezzled \$38,000 of the Bank's funds. He sank the stolen money in stock speculation. He has absconded, after placing his property at the disposal of the Bank, which will suffer little loss.—Tilden G. Abbott, the thieving cashier of the Watertown (Massachusetts) Bank, was on the 10th inst. sentenced to eight years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.—A motion was granted in the United States Circuit Court in New York on the 10th inst. for a *nolle prosequi* in the case of Samuel J. Singleton, who was indicted under the Civil Rights Act for refusing to sell tickets to a place of amusement to a colored man. The motion was granted on the ground that the law bearing on this subject was unconstitutional.—While a ferry-boat was crossing the river at Thompson's Falls, Montana, on the 8th inst., the cable broke and the boat went over the falls, 300 yards below. There were 13 men on the boat; eleven of them jumped overboard and were drowned in trying to reach the shore; the other two remained in the boat and were saved.—The Presbyterian General Assembly at Toronto, on the 10th inst., passed a motion relative to marriage with a deceased wife's sister, "virtually censuring" a minister of Kingston who recently married a couple related in that way.—Secretary Stevens has issued a circular announcing the indefinite suspension of the Whisky Export Association Bureau and the Whisky Pool.—The Ohio River Railroad, from Wheeling to Parkersburg, in West Virginia, was finished on the 9th inst., and will be regularly opened to traffic on the 16th inst.—The United States Senate was occupied on Wednesday, the 11th inst., in secret session, with an item in the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, giving \$250,000 for acquiring certain concessions made by the Nicaraguan Government, about four years ago, for the construction of an inter-oceanic ship's canal through Nicaragua. The present holders of these concessions are American citizens, including General Grant, S. L. M. Barlow, and others. The item was approved by the Senate, and the bill would have passed, but for the lack of a quorum, at the close of the sitting.—The proposal of the House to adjourn Congress on June 30th is disapproved by members of the Senate, who generally look to a much later date.—Herr von Eisendecker, German Minister to the United States, formally presented his letters of recall to President Arthur on the 11th inst.—Pere Hyacinthe, (M. Loyson), sailed from New York, on the 11th inst., for Europe.

DEATHS.—James Watson Webb, the distinguished journalist, died in New York on the 7th inst., aged 82.—Charles Fenno Hoffman, the American poet and novelist, died on the 7th inst. at the insane asylum at Harrisburg, Pa., where he had been confined many years. He was 76 years old.—Noah H. Swayne, ex Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, died on the 8th inst. in New York, aged 80.—Henry G. Vennor, the "Weather Prophet," died in Montreal on the 8th inst., aged 43.—Commodore Samuel B. Gregory, U. S. N., retired, died on the 7th inst. in Essex Co., Mass., aged 71.—Commander Robert Handy, U. S. N., retired, died at Jamaica Plain, Mass., on the 7th inst.—Abraham Buford, a noted turfman and breeder of race horses, committed suicide at Danville, Indiana, on the 9th inst.—Henry C. Work, a songwriter and composer died in Hartford, Conn., on the 8th inst.—Thomas B. Pugh, a prominent director of amusements, died in Philadelphia, on the 6th inst., aged 55.



—William G. Metzgerott, a leading citizen of Washington, D. C., died on the 7th inst.—The death is reported from Valparaiso (9th inst.) of Anibal Pinto, ex-President of Chili.

## FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW.

THURSDAY, June 12.

THE financial situation continues bad, the evidence of it being principally the weakness and unarrested decline of values of stocks and securities. Money is still in abundant supply, but credit is shaken, and the time for a re-establishment of confidence seems to be still postponed. There are no further exports of gold, and none are likely to occur under present conditions. The crop reports are very good as to wheat, and fairly so as to corn and cotton, though the prospects of the latter depend in some sections on more favorable weather. The coal trade is without material change. Receivers have been appointed for the New York, West Shore and Buffalo Railroad, in the interest of the holders of the first mortgage bonds. As to this step the statement was made in New York yesterday that the receivers, in co-operation with friends of the company, are contemplating the formulation of a new plan of relief, which they hope to consummate without vexatious litigation. The general weakness in securities has even reached United States bonds, there being a need, in the continual liquidation, for some holders to press them for sale. Since April 1, there has been a decline of 3 per cent., in the 4½ per cents., and of 4 per cent. in the 4's.

The *Ledger* (Philadelphia), of this date, says: "The money market is substantially unchanged, with money in good demand at full rates. The banks are supplying their customers, but not showing much disposition to make outside loans. In this city 5 and 6 per cent. is the quotation for call loans, and 6 and 7½ per cent. for good commercial paper. In New York the quotations for commercial paper are at 6 per cent. or higher. Yesterday in New York call money loaned at 2 and 3 per cent., and closed at 2½ per cent."

The following were the closing quotations (sales) of principal stocks in the Philadelphia market yesterday, as compared with those a week ago:

	June 12.	June 5.		June 12.	June 5.
Penna. R. R.,	52¾	55¾	Buff., N. Y. and P.,	3¾	5¾
Phila. and Reading,	11 11-16	11¾	North Penn. R. R.,	64 bid	64 bid
Lehigh Nav.,	41½	42	United Cos. N. J.,	189 bid	188½ bid
Lehigh Valley,	64	67	Phila. and Erie,	12 bid	12 bid
North Pac., com.,	19¾	21	New Jersey Cent.,	55¾	57
North Pac., pref.,	46¾	49	Ins. Co. of N. A.,	31¾	31¾

The following were the closing quotations of United States securities in the Philadelphia market yesterday:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 4½s, 1891, reg.,	110¾	111	U. S. curr. 6s, 1895,	123	
U. S. 4½s, 1891, coup.,	110¾	111	U. S. curr. 6s, 1896,	125	
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg.,	118¾	119	U. S. curr. 6s, 1897,	127	
U. S. 4s, 1907, coup.,	119¾	120	U. S. curr. 6s, 1898,	129	
U. S. 3s,	100¾	100¾	U. S. curr. 6s, 1899,	131	

The following were the quotations (sales) of principal stocks in the New York market yesterday, at 2 o'clock, compared with those a week ago:

	June 12.	June 5.		June 12.	June 5.
Central Pacific,	41	42¾	New York Central,	103¾	106½
Den. and Rio Grande,	9¾	11¾	Oregon and Trans.,	12¾	14½
Delaware and Hud.,	91¾	95¾	Oregon Navigation,	71	74
Del., Lack. and W.,	97¾	103¾	Pacific Mail,	40	41
Erie,	13¾	14¾	St. Paul,	70	74¾
Lake Shore,	82¾	86	Texas Pacific,	10¾	12¾
Louis. and Nashville,	27¾	32½	Union Pacific,	41¾	44¾
Michigan Central,	65¾	—	Wabash,	6	6¾
Missouri Pacific,	85¾	83	Wabash, preferred,	12¾	13¾
Northwestern, com.,	97¾	100¾	Western Union,	58¾	61¾

The New York banks, in their statement on the 7th inst., showed a surplus reserve of \$1,341,500, against a deficit the preceding week of \$1,975,625. The specie made a small increase and amounted to \$46,187,600. The Philadelphia banks in their statement on the 9th inst., showed an increase in the item of circulation of \$8,094. There was a decrease in the item of loans of \$1,323,864, in reserve of \$59,113, in national bank notes of \$39,520, in due from banks of \$599,583, in due to banks of \$763,730, and in deposits of \$1,130,367. The Philadelphia banks had \$3,106,000 loaned in New York.

The export of specie from the port of New York, last week, was \$229,038, and the import \$60,089.

The total exports of petroleum and petroleum products during the ten months which ended on April 30th, 1884, amounted in value to \$38,272,244, against \$35,195,865 during the corresponding period of the previous year.

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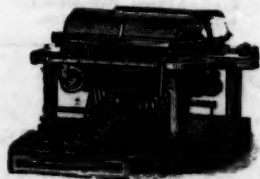
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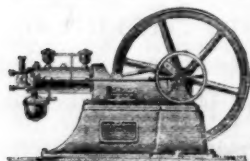
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